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BRITISH OCCUPY OUTSKIRTS OF LE TRANSLOY, REPORT

Teutons Desperately Defend Town; Fall Means Heights' Loss

BATTLE ON SOMME

Fog Hampers Air Work Of Allies in Zone Of Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 15.—It is reported semi-officially that the British already occupy the outskirts of Le Transloy, which is being defended very desperately, for its fall would compel the enemy to abandon the line of heights between Gueudecourt and Morval.

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: South of the Somme, an extremely lively artillery duel continues. North of the river, a German attack with flammenwerfer resulted in the capture of elements of trenches on the outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

There was an intermittent, reciprocal artillery action in the region of Verdun.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: South of the Somme, after violent barrage-fire, the Germans made a powerful attack on our positions at Ablaincourt and succeeded in occupying part of the village and some trenches to the north-east, but an immediate counter-attack completely drove them out.

North of the Somme, we made progress on Malassise Ridge. Fog hampered our air-work.

Brilliant Successes

The communique in the evening reported: South of the Somme, two French attacks were brilliantly successful. One, west of Belloy-en-Santerre, captured the first German line on a front of two kilometers and the other captured Genermont and a sugar refinery 1,200 meters north-east of Ablaincourt.

Numerous prisoners were taken. Up to the present, 800 unwounded prisoners, including seventeen officers, have been sent to the rear.

The communique issued this afternoon reported: Enemy counter-attacks against our new positions south of the Somme were repulsed. We maintained and consolidated all our gains.

Despite low-lying clouds, our aeroplanes co-operated very effectively in the fighting and surpassed all that was to be expected of them. One returned riddled with over 200 bullets. Two of our pilots used their machine-guns against the enemy's trenches, at short range, flying very low for the purpose.

The communique this evening reported: 1,100 prisoners were captured on the 14th, on the Ablaincourt-Belloy sector.

Nearing Big Objective

The gains realised by the French yesterday on either bank of the Somme, though as purely local as those at the beginning of the month, were important, owing to the regions where the actions developed and constitute steps towards the outflanking of Peronne and Chaulnes. To the north of the river, our progress was marked on Malassise Ridge, which, with numerous spurs and lesser hills, forms a powerful system of defence, covering and supporting the north of Mont St. Quentin.

South of the river, from October 10, our operations had been limited to house-to-house fighting in the villages and minor surprise attacks between the adverse trenches. Towards Barleux the French line followed the road leading from this village to Berny.

Attack against the German trenches was made difficult at this point by the direct fire of powerful German batteries established on Villers-Carbonnel Heights. It succeeded, however and our menace has thereby been increased against Mont Saint Quentin.

North-east of Ablaincourt, the outflanking of Chaulnes progressed

(Continued on Page 2)

St. Andrew's Soc. Votes Down British School for Shanghai; Supports Municipal Council

Members Refuse to Adopt Amendment to Constitution Or to Engage in Educational Row

The proposed addition to the constitution of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai covering "the furtherance of British education of British children" did not become a part of the rule governing the objects of the society, by vote at the annual meeting held last night at the Town Hall. The discussion following the introduction of the proposed amendment, however, brought out the fact that the membership had many and decided views concerning educational matters in Shanghai, both as individuals and as members of the Society of St. Andrew.

The proposal to add the educational feature to the constitution was made in a resolution introduced by Mr. D. McColl. He explained the resolution as being a part of a movement to secure the aid of the Municipal Council in supporting a British School for British children, the proposal recently rejected by the Municipal Council.

Although his explanation of the school situation as concerned British children was taken as a thorough and able one and the resolution was ably seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain, the thought of such a constitutional change soon faded from the meeting place in the spirited discussions ensuing.

The President, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, called for remarks before putting the question of the adoption of the resolution to a vote and received the following views on matters educational:

Opposition's Views

Mr. G. L. Campbell: I am against this movement. What is the educational system of our public schools in Shanghai now if it isn't British? This does not come within the objects of our society and I suggest that we vote it down.

Mr. J. S. Clarke: I am the oldest member of the society in Shanghai and I have watched the school system and the society grow. What right has this society, which is not concerned with educational or municipal problems, to ask the rate payers of other nationalities in Shanghai to pay for the education of British children? If the British subjects want a school for British children let the British who are financially able pay for it.

Mr. A. L. Anderson: As I understand it we propose by this resolution and amendment to endow a school with our endorsement and then not support it. If you start this thing going there is no telling where it will stop.

You can't ask German ratepayers to support a British school and if you call upon the Municipal Council to support a school for Scots, you Scots will in turn be called upon to educate German, Austrian and Turkish children in German "kultur." Let us have some more discussion of this and then throw it out.

President's Amendment

Dr. Patrick: I had an idea that the furtherance of education for our children should be one of the objects of the society. From the discussion, however, up to the present moment I take it that you do not want the society to officially adopt the measure as a part of the constitution, so I offer this amendment:

"That this society cordially endorses the movement to establish a British school in Shanghai for British children."

Mr. R. G. Dowie: One point I would like settled: Whom do you mean by British children? There are many colors and races listed as British subjects. Are we to infer that the children of any of the black races under the British flag might attend this school?

Mr. McColl: No, the same ruling would apply as now regulates the attendance in the public schools of Shanghai.

Mr. P. Peebles: We are discussing a proposal here we don't know anything about. We know nothing of the plans of this school, where it is to be located and how it is to be built. Why should this society be called upon to pass upon something we know nothing about?

Mr. D. McDowall: I am emphatically against this if the funds for the support of the school are to come from the ratepayers.

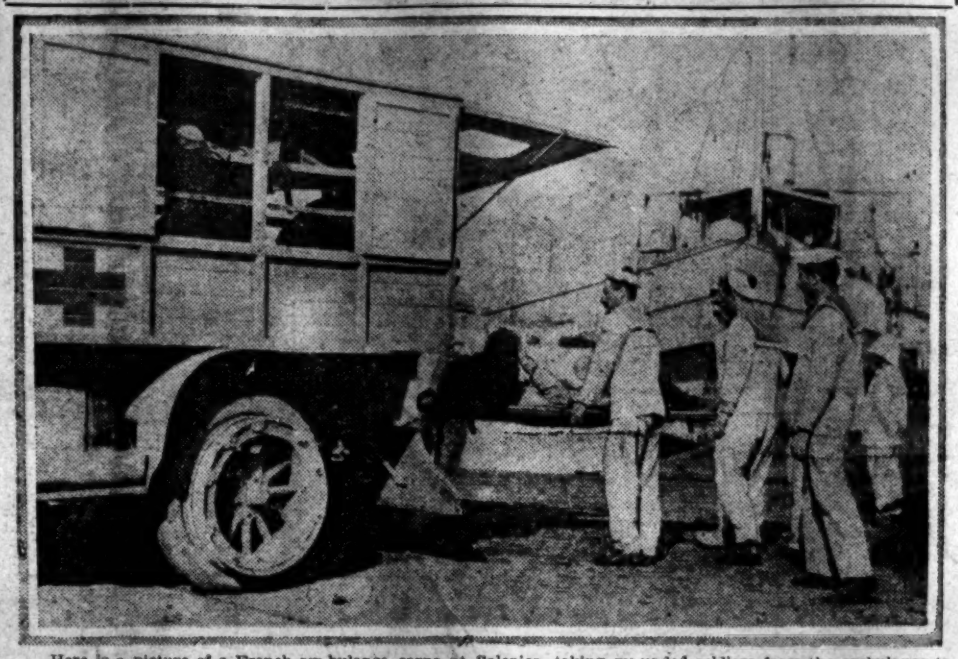
Withdraw Proposals

The President: Mr. McColl is willing to withdraw his resolution and I have withdrawn mine, so, as there is nothing before the meeting, we will pass to another subject.

The proposed movement to align the patriotic societies with the movement to secure municipal aid for national

(Continued on Page 2)

How They Care for French Wounded at Salonica



Here is a picture of a French ambulance corps at Salonica, taking wounded soldiers from the ambulance to transport them to the hospital ships lying in the harbor.

Norwegians Warn All Belligerent Submarines From Entering Harbors

Other Vessels of This Type May Shelter In Daylight At Own Risk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 14.—Norway has prohibited belligerent submarine warships from entering Norwegian waters, except in order to save life in bad weather. Otherwise, they will be liable to attack.

Other submarines will be allowed to enter, during daylight, unsubmerged, showing their national colors and risking damage by mistake.

Amsterdam, October 13.—The Telegraaf publishes a list showing that the Germans have sunk twenty-five and attacked five Dutch vessels since the outbreak of war.

DUTCH ESTATES LIABLE TO EXTENDED TAXATION

British Concerns Faced With Serious Burden and Treasury with Possible Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—It is understood that a Bill will be presented to the Dutch Parliament, providing for an extension of the excess profits duty to companies in the Dutch East Indies. The Times points out that, if the proposal is adopted, it will impose a serious burden on British-owned Dutch estates. Possibly they will be allowed to deduct thirty per cent, being the Dutch excess profits duty, from the amount to be assessed to the British excess profits duty, in which case the British Treasury would be the loser.

Krupps Have Bought Interest in N. D. L.

Link Up Great Concerns In Readiness for After-War Trade Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 13.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that Krupps have purchased an interest in the Norddeutscher Lloyd. This is the latest development of the after-the-war trade movement, linking up banking, steel, iron, coal and shipping interests.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—Commenting on General Lake's despatch, which is published today, The Times remarks that it leaves a great deal unsaid. Doubtless, the Mesopotamia Commission will throw light on its omissions, particularly with regard to the blunders and fatal dilatoriness at Es Sinn.

Sun Hung-yi Won't Obey Court Order to Reinstate Officials; Resigns Office

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 16.—The House of Representatives will vote, tomorrow, on the nomination of Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Interest in this event and also in the question of the election of the Vice-President, the most favored candidate for which office appears to be General Feng Kuo-chang, is momentarily eclipsed by the report that Sun Hung-yi has tendered his resignation as the result of the decision of the Administrative Court in the case of the dismissed officials.

The Court petitioned the President to promulgate its order and a mandate was drawn up and forwarded to Sun Hung-yi for counter-signature. It is now reported that Sun Hung-yi has refused to countersign the mandate reinstating the dismissed officials and has tendered his resignation.

The President has called a special meeting of the Premier and the Cabinet members and Chow Shu-mow, the Chief Judge of the Administrative Court, to consider the question. It is stated that General Tuan Chi-jui may countersign the mandate if Sun Hung-yi persists in his present attitude.

Sun Hung-yi is a prominent member of the Kuomintang party and it is understood that the matter will be brought up in Parliament, at tomorrow's sitting, by the supporters of Sun Hung-yi.

Wilson Line Bought Out by Ellerman's

Amalgamation Is Designed To Give British Chance To Compete with Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—Sir John Ellerman has arranged to acquire the whole of the shares of the ship-owners Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons and Company, Hull, who own 84 steamers totalling 206,000 tons.

The Wilson Line states that amalgamation was necessary to get into competition after the war with neutrals, who are making larger profits than British ship-owners. The transfer brings 200 vessels, with a dead-weight capacity of nearly a million and a half tons, under the control of Sir John Ellerman.

UNJUSTIFIED COMPLAINT ABOUT CAMPS IN INDIA

Germany Had Asked Their Abolition, But Admits Mistake Was Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 14.—During a debate in the Reichstag on the treatment of prisoners of war, a representative of the Government stated that Germany had asked for the abolition of prisoner camps in India. He added, however, that news had been received that part of the complaints made concerning these were unjustified.

WILL SHAKE GERMANS UNTIL BRAINS ADDLED

Is General Castelnau's Declaration; 'We Have Them By The Ears,' He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 15.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says that General Castelnau, addressing the newspaper correspondents, stated that the advent of the new British armies was an event of the highest importance. Their dash astonished the Germans and the speeches in the Reichstag showed that the British army is now Germany's main preoccupation. "We have the Germans by the ears and will shake them till their brains are addled".

Another Revolution Reported in Sumatra

Rebels Break Out in Palembang; Regarded in Holland As Very Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 13.—The Telegraaf has received a telegram from Weltevreden, stating that a revolution has broken out in Palembang, in Sumatra. The Telegraaf characterises this as a very serious fact.

One German Is Worth 6 Others! Says Kaiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 14.—The Kaiser, addressing the Austro-German troops on the eastern front, said: "When you again attack the enemy, let your war-cries be: 'He shall not break through! He shall be beaten!' Each of you is equal to three, even to six of your enemies and the enemy's front shall be crushed against your iron wall".

1,000,000 EXEMPTIONS FROM BRITISH ARMY

Government May Apply For Extended Powers; Determined To Utilise All

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London October 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George stated that there are one million men who have been exempted from military service. The Government is dealing with the matter and, if its present powers are insufficient, it will consult the House of Commons regarding the steps to be taken.

It is determined that all the resources of the country in wealth and man-power shall be utilised to the utmost to win the war. He assured the House that Great Britain and her allies will make every effort to protect Rumania, against whom, there is no doubt, Germany is concentrating her strength, in the hope of crushing her.

The Times states that it is believed that the Man-Power Distribution Board is convinced that every young man in the country must be definitely placed in national service.

French Cruiser Rigel Is Sunk by Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 14.—A German official communique states that a German submarine sank the French cruiser Rigel in the Mediterranean. The Rigel is an old ex-merchantman of 3,500 tons.

CHECK ON RECRUITING OF CHINESE LABORERS

Government Forbids Further Emigration Without Permission from Peking

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, October 16.—According to the semi-official Peking Jih-pao, the Government has sent a circular telegram to all provincial authorities, forbidding the export of Chinese laborers without permission from the Central Government.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 17
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Oct. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 20

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Oct. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Oct. 19
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Oct. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Singapore on October 13, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.5 and the minimum 47.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.7 and 64.4.

GREEK ROYALISTS CHECKMATED WITH ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Planned to Entrench Until Germans Arrived, Then Attack Entente

GATHERED FORCES

Concentrated Troops And Munitions in Thessaly, Menacing Rear

CONCEDE DEMANDS

French Control Piraeus; Occupy Forts; Have Direction of Police

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 13.—Admiral Fournier has addressed to the Greek Government a further Note which the Crown Council accepted. Admiral Fournier demanded control of the Greek police, prohibition of citizens carrying arms, the prohibition of the despatch of war material to Thessaly and the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of wheat from Thessaly.

It is believed also he demanded an explanation for the despatch of artillery and ammunition to Larissa.

The Cabinet deliberated on this Note for four hours. The Chief of the General Staff was present. The Premier stated that it was practically certain that the Entente would recognise the new Cabinet.

The Piraeus is controlled by the French, who occupy the forts overlooking the harbor. Allied officers control the police in Athens and the Piraeus.

Upset Royalists' Plans

London, October 14.—A telegram from Athens states (? that the Allies have occupied) the Athens station of the Larissa Railway, preventing the departure of a train of munitions with two field-batteries to Larissa. French sailors have occupied the islands of Leros and Kyra, in the Gulf of Salamis, which are munition depots for the Greek fleet.

The movements of Greek troops inland recently comprised the posting of a division at the royal domain at Tatoi, which has been fortified with breast-works, entanglements and gun emplacements. Fanatical Royalists did not conceal their plans, namely, that, if the Allies sought to coerce Greece to intervene or to force Venizelos upon the King, then the latter would retire with his troops to Trikkala, in Thessaly and there await a German army with which to attack the Allies. Admiral Fournier's ultimatum upset these plans.

The Athens correspondent of the Times says that Athens was unmoved concerning the action of the Allies in taking over the Greek fleet, because it has recently been officered by opponents of the Entente, while the concentration had begun in Thessaly of troops, guns and stores in rear of the Allied armies.

King Hopeless, Says Venizelos

Salonica, October 13.—M. Venizelos, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that half of Old Greece and nine-tenths of the population of new Greece and all the islands are on his side. The Provisional Government does not contemplate further representations to King Constantine, as it is hopeless to expect him to change.

At the banquet yesterday evening, M. Venizelos, in his speech, said that the Greek people have been led to the brink of a precipice by a conscienceless monarchy and forced to disown their alliance with Servia. The people must be organised militarily to expel the Bulgarians and to do their duty to the Servians, whose heroism has won the admiration of the world.

King Constantine believed himself king by the grace of God, thus violating the constitution. The National Assembly must be convoked after the war to erect an invulnerable rampart against future violations of the constitution by the monarch.

The speech was received with cheers and cries of: "Down with the King!" "Down with traitors!"

Railway Is Cut

Paris, October 15.—On the Struma front, the enemy are holding the

front Seres-Esavjak-Barakli-Dzuma-Jenina. The British are in contact with the enemy on the center and left and there is an almost continuous artillery duel.

The Servians are advancing on the left bank of the River Cerna. French cavalry have cut the railway-line south of Seres.

Village of Brod Won Back by Bulgarians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 12.—Numerous hostile attacks on the Czerna failed. West and east of the Vardar, the enemy tried to advance, but without success.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 11.—Feeble activity of the artillery between the Presta Lake and the Czerna.

To the north of Skotschivir, we re-conquered the village of Brod. Several night attacks were repulsed. On the slopes of the Nidze-Planina, we repulsed two companies, which were trying to advance from Dobropolje.

West of the Vardar, skirmishes of advanced detachments are reported. Near the village of Hadji Sarimale, we annihilated two hostile companies by fire and bayonet attacks.

British Fnd Guns Designed for Warships Effective on Land

To these monster guns, designed primarily for use in the navy, but rushed to the Somme front in the recent campaign, is due considerable of the British success.

They are, it is said, among the most powerful weapons in use anywhere on the battlefronts. They have a long range and throw heavy, high explosive shells.

Just how many of these guns, "Long Toms" as the British soldiers call them, are in action on the western front, is unknown, but it is reported from several sources that they run into the hundreds.

Occupy Outskirts Of Le Transloy

(Continued from Page 1)

several hundred meters and the French, by the capture of Genermont, catch under musket and machine-gun fire the railroad from Chaulnes to Peronne. It is worthy of note that all the German counter-attacks to regain lost ground were fruitless.

British Pull Off Raids

London, October 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: South of the Ancre, there was considerable hostile shelling, especially in the Gueudecourt and Martinpuich areas and north of Courcelette. Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

An attempt made by a party of the enemy to raid our trenches at Wulverghem, after a bombardment, was broken down.

General Haig reported yesterday afternoon: We carried out two successful raids on the enemy's trenches north-west of Ypres and south-west of Hulluch.

General Haig reported in the evening: In local attacks, today, we appreciably improved our position in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt. 200 prisoners were taken. Nothing elsewhere, apart from artillery and trench-mortar activity.

The text of the communique issued by General Sir Douglas Haig this afternoon is as follows: Further reports show that the enterprises undertaken yesterday in the neighborhood of Stuff Redoubt and Schwaben Redoubt were highly successful.

North of Stuff Redoubt, two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards and a hundred prisoners were captured. This operation was carried out by a single company.

Our line advanced well to the north and west of Schwaben Redoubt and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. The total number of prisoners captured in both operations was 300.

Considerable Damage

The enemy's trenches were entered during the night west of Serre, north of Roclincourt, north-east of Festubert and north of Neuve Chapelle. Prisoners were taken and considerable damage done to the enemy's defences.

General Haig reported this evening: Our line advanced slightly north-east of Gueudecourt. The enemy's artillery was active between Les Boeufs and Courcelette and also in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt, in the Ancre Valley. We took 47 prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says: We have advanced well over the plateau on to a gentle down slope. As a result, the Germans have regained to some extent direct observation for their artillery fire. The ground is very dead and practically without shelter. We have captured several positions of real tactical advantage beyond Gueudecourt.

The Germans, who were in great strength, counter-attacked at very heavy cost to themselves. Our casualties were light, but, in many places, the ground was absolutely littered with German dead.

Our heavy artillery is now plastering the German front, crumbling their defences and exacting a heavy toll in casualties.

British Attacks Shattered In Germans' Curtain Fire

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 12.—The battle on both sides of the Somme is continuing. On the entire front between the Ancre and the Somme, the artillery displayed great vigor. The infantry attacks of the British north-east of Thiepval and on the line Le Sars to Gueudecourt mostly failed in our curtain fire.

Towards evening, strong enemy attacks were launched on the front Morval-Bouchavesnes, which continued until the morning hours of today. The positions of the Rhenish Infantry regiment No. 68 (Coblenz) and of the reserve infantry regiment No. 76 (Hamburg), near Sailly, were attacked six times. However, all efforts were without any success and our positions were completely maintained.

South of the Somme, the engagement continues between Genermont and Chalanes. Generally, all French attacks have been repulsed. The violently disputed sector Genermont is in our hands. In the village of Ablaincourt, violent house-to-house fighting is still going on.

Assert GermansHid Explosives in Legation

Bukharest Mayor Investigating Discovery of Box Containing Glanders Microbes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 12.—The official newspaper Viitorul and other newspapers comment on the sensational discovery in the compound of the German Legation of bottles and boxes containing violent explosives sufficient to blow up all the principal buildings in Bukharest.

Another box was found in the Legation garden which contained microbes of glanders. This box was addressed to the Bulgarian Military Attache. All the boxes bore the seal of the German Foreign Office and were transferred to the Legation from the German Consulate the day before the intervention of Rumania.

Attendants at the Legation declared that the contents of the boxes were unknown to them and they were buried in the garden by order of Herr Reiben, an attache to the Legation. The case is being investigated by the Mayor of Bukharest and the Secretary to the American Legation.

TUCHUN RECEIVES CALLERS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 15.—Tuchun Lu Yung-ting officially received callers for the first time today since his arrival yesterday. The Provincial Assembly is demanding that Lung Chi-kwang shall return the military supplies he has taken.

Fighting in the Luichow districts between the two revolutionary factions headed by Yang Hsueh-hsin and Chah Char-lung continues and the Canton authorities are unable to check it. The total number of people killed and wounded on both sides is reported to be nearly 20,000.

The Canton gendarmes have arrested two rebel suspects who were sent to the late Tuchun by his brother, Lung Chin-kwang.

St. Andrew's Soc. Votes Down School

(Continued from Page 1)

schools ended so far as the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai is concerned.

At the opening of the annual meeting Dr. Patrick went over the committee's report for the year, remarking especially on the society's support of the Scottish Red Cross Fund.

"The total amount received for the Scottish Red Cross from the membership during the year was $10,606.48," President Patrick said. "In addition to this other amounts were received including £100 from the Marine Engineers' Guild. The society has sent home during the year £1,397 4s. 4d. We know this money is being ably distributed for Scottish Red Cross work. There are special Scottish wings in the French war hospitals, there are special Scottish Red Cross ambulances and hospital ships and these must be supported from contributions outside the War Office. We should be proud of our society here because we have been able to do so much, but the good work must go on through the year."

It was decided that St. Andrew's Day should be given over to the collection of money for the Scottish Red Cross Fund, although the committee was empowered to arrange a program of sports if the members saw fit. The matter of a concert for the evening was discussed but was finally given up.

The following officers and committee members were elected for the year:

President, Mr. Gavin Wallace.
Vice President, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.
Secretary, Mr. C. W. Porter.
Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Stewart.

Committee: Messrs. M. B. Anderson, C. M. Bain. G. L. Campbell, D. C. Dick, E. F. Mackay, D. McDonald, D. McGregor, D. McColl, C. G. S. Mackie, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, C. W. Porter, John Prentice, C. H. Rutherford, E. M. Ross, A. G. Stephen, H. B. Stewart and Gavin Wallace.

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Patrick for his services as president of the society during the year.

Russians Capture Turkish Transport After Hour's Fight

Find German Officers In Command; Take Prisoners To Sebastopol

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 15.— An official communique reports: A Russian submarine captured a 6,000 ton Turkish transport, which was commanded by German officers, in the Black Sea, near the Bosphorous, after an hour's fight and took it to Sebastopol.

Attacks made by the enemy in the region of Skrobov were repulsed, with heavy losses. We carried some trenches north of Korytnitza and repelled counter-attacks, with heavy losses.

Attacks made by the enemy on the Kirlibaba, Dorna Vatra and Dobrudja fronts were repulsed.

Peking, October 13.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—October 10.—In the direction of Vladimir Volynsk, in the region of Zaturzy-Shelvov-Bubnov, stubborn fighting is proceeding. At several places, our troops pierced the enemy's lines and consolidated themselves in the occupied positions.

East of Erzejan, the enemy assumed the offensive in the region south of Shibalin, but were repulsed by our fire. After a desperate bayonet engagement here, we captured an Austrian front trench.

On October 4, on the River Bystriza-Zolotvinskaia, in the region of the village of Dzviniachle, the scouts of one of our renowned regiments approached the enemy's trenches and, perceiving the absence of wire defences, rushed into the trenches, in order to take the enemy by surprise. The enemy, however, were in superior force and surrounded the scouts.

A company which was sent to assist the scouts was unable to succor them and had to retire. According to information received from an Austrian officer, who was a deserter, Lieutenant Volosatov, with the eight scouts whom he commanded, refused to surrender and fought against overwhelming odds to the last man. Lieut. Volosatov and seven scouts met the death of the brave.

The Black Sea:—On October 6, our torpedo-boats raided Samsun and Sinop, where they sank 58 sailing vessels of different dimensions. They shelled the piers, captured forty prisoners and brought back to Sebastopol a steel boat.

Petrograd, October 11.—Nothing of importance has occurred on the Austro-German front.

The Turkish front:—In the coast region, the valiant Caucasian troops ejected the Turks from the mountain ridge at Soga and Chinardjika and occupied the right bank of the River Kershut Darassy as far as its mouth.

October 13.—On October 8, at 4.30 p.m., in front of the Kiskul bridge-head, our outpost heard a hissing noise coming from the nearest German trench and at once noticed the smell of poisonous gas. The gas waves came on at such a rate that not all the men composing the outpost had time to put on their masks. The telephone operator, Kitaeff, not wishing to lose time in putting on his mask, set at naught the mortal danger in order to fulfil his duty and continued to work at the telephone. He succeeded in warning the commander of the battalion of the gas attack and then ran to inform his comrades, who were resting in the trenches behind the outpost, of their danger. Kitaef had just time to shout: "Gas-masks!" before he fell dead.

The Germans, having emitted the gas, opened a barrage fire with chemical shells on the rear of the bridge-head and on the right bank of the Dvina. Thanks to the signals, the defenders of the bridge-head had time to put on their masks and opened fire on the enemy with rifles and machine-guns, also with bombs.

Our light and heavy artillery concentrated their fire on the enemy's trenches and on the gas-clouds. Two German battalions delivered an attack along the whole front of the bridge-head after they had emitted the first gas-waves.

This attack, thanks to the gallant work of the machine-guns and the violent fire of our artillery, was repulsed, the Germans suffering great losses. One of the shells of our heavy artillery destroyed the enemy's gas-reservoirs.

Half-an-hour later, the Germans again emitted gas and attacked, but they were repulsed. About 6 p.m., the Germans again delivered a gas-attack and attempted to advance, but without any success. The defenders of the Ikskul position gallantly maintained their lines.

The enemy bridged the River Boldurka, in the region of the village of Bellavso. Our scouts discovered the bridge and our artillery destroyed it.

LU CHENG-HSIANG MAY BE MINISTER TO RUSSIA

(From Our Chinese Correspondent)

Peking, October 12.—Owing to the killing of about four hundred Chinese Mohammedans by Russian nomad Hazzaks in Sinkiang and his rejection by the Lower House as Foreign Minister, the Government is considering the appointment of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang as Minister to Russia in place of Mr. Liu, who will be recalled for another appointment shortly.

Mr. Liu reports that the terms proposed by the Government concerning this unhappy occurrence have been presented to the Russian Foreign Office and he is waiting a reply to them.

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-:- In the Courts -:-

Neotia v. White-Cooper

Judgment was reserved in H.M.'s Supreme Court in the action of Neotia & Co. against Mr. A. S. White-Cooper following the hearing of the concluding arguments before Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge. Mr. D. McNeill, appearing for the plaintiffs, announced at the outset that he had been asked by the Secretary of the Opium Combine to state that the witnesses who had appeared from the Combine in the case of Hip Foong against Neotia and Co., from which the present action arose, did so on subpoena. Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the defense.

Mr. White-Cooper, in further cross-examination, said a letter was written by him on September 29 to the Chairman of the Opium Combine stating an opinion with regard to the practice in the matter of search warrants in opium cases.

Q—I would like to know what you say exactly was your motive in obtaining this search warrant.

A—The motive in obtaining the search warrant was to bring to the attention of the court what appeared to me to be attempts to mislead the court—that is to say, that the judgment of the court in the case of Hip Foong v. Neotia had been decided on evidence to which either no weight would have been attached, or very trifling weight, if the documents the existence of which is now known, had been before the Court.

The warrant was applied for on August 8 and Koh (Hip Foong) came to witness on the previous day, in the afternoon. As far as he could remember he must have come about three o'clock. Hip Foong wanted the warrant issued the same afternoon. The magistrate was not communicated with that afternoon. There was time for him to have a consultation with the Crown Advocate. The copying of the paper was done in the latter's office because he had a foreign typist and witness had only Chinese. Witness copied the complaint himself the following morning. He did not wish the Chinese to get any wind of what was being done because his client was so anxious to ensure no leakage to Neotia's office.

Q—It made on my mind an impression of breathless haste, no time to type it, etc.

A—No. There was nothing of that sort.

Q—That was my impression.

A—I am very sorry but it was entirely wrong.

Witness said he came to the decision to make a charge of conspiracy against Karanje that same afternoon. He talked it over with the Crown Advocate.

Q—And the charge of perjury, you told us, you decided on after you got the documents?

A—After we found documents, the existence of which he had denied. That was also discussed with the Crown Advocate.

Q—Why were no steps taken to serve Karanje after the execution of the search warrant?

A—I forget the exact hour but they were taken shortly after.

Q—He got away without being served?

A—That is the extraordinary thing. I thought I would give him every opportunity to see his counsel. Mr. McNeill knew we were to make the search.

Mr. McNeill.—He told me a search warrant was on the premises.

Witness—It never occurred to me for a moment that Karanje, who was continually being advised by Mr. McNeill, should have absconded. Why should he do so?

Q.—I just want to remind you that the reason you gave was that the manager of a respectable firm would think of doing nothing else than facing the music.

A.—Certainly. He may have had a very good defence; I do not know.

Q.—When exactly was the summons obtained?

A.—I have not got the date of it but as far as I remember it was in the afternoon. The search warrant was executed between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. My impression was that the summons was applied for the same afternoon. It was prepared in the offices of the court: all summonses were.

Q.—By an officer of the Court?

A.—I think all summonses are.

Q.—You are not quite sure whether it was on the afternoon of the same day?

A.—It is very difficult to swear to the exact afternoon but my impression is it was the same afternoon.

Q.—You said on Friday something which impressed me very much and that was that the evidence of Mr. Shiraze was probably false. Now I am going to give you an opportunity of correcting that and saying it was probably true.

A.—I cannot take that opportunity because I have no doubt now it was false. The word "probably" should not have been used.

The question of Mr. Shiraze's evidence was then gone into by Mr. McNeill but, later, on Mr. Master's objection, this cross-examination was cut short as irrelevant to the present case, his Lordship saying he could not shut his eyes to the fact that this was one of a series of cases pending in the court in the matter.

In conclusion, Mr. White-Cooper said Mr. McNeill seemed to suggest that defendant had left out an important word or words in the summons in order that it should not be carried out. That was a most extraordinary suggestion because he had nothing to do with the preparation of the summons.

Mr. McNeill—My point was that no step was taken except abortive criminal proceedings.

His Lordship—On the search did you get the originals of all the documents which are attached to the complaint?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Of all?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Master then opened his address to the court. He wished, he said, to refer to the facts and also to the way in which the case for the plaintiffs had been presented to the court. He thought that after hearing the evidence, particularly of the defendant, in the witness-box the court must come to the conclusion that nothing had been done nor any step taken which was in any way improper, by defendant. His evidence had been given perfectly frankly and nothing was glossed over. It had not been attempted to set up that he was a passive spectator at the execution of the warrant.

His Lordship—A search like this could hardly be effected by policemen.

Continuing, counsel said defendant's presence at the search was admitted under Rule 40. The search resulted in the seizure of every single document expected and justified the warrant. The information was that these documents showed clearly that there had been bribery, corruption, and perjury in the case of Hip Foong versus Neotia and this struck defendant as being most extraordinary and the impression in his mind was that the documents found constituted evidence of three crimes. Accordingly, after consultation with previous counsel in the case—not, of course, as Crown Advocate in any way—it was decided that considering the terms of Rule 40 the proper course would be to apply for a search warrant and that was done in a perfectly regular and orderly way. Defendant accompanied complainant to Mr. King who issued the warrant, feeling he was perfectly justified in so doing. Now if the search warrant was illegal all the defendant had done was to commit a technical trespass. He accompanied a police officer, both believing they had a perfectly legal warrant authorising what they were doing. They had no suspicion it was anything but a perfectly legal warrant. It must not be forgotten that the persons now seeking to get damages were the persons primarily interested in the case. He submitted that the real object of the action whether or not it should be successful, was to stifle evidence which would prove damning to the plaintiffs in the appeal in the case of Hip Foong v. Neotia; to try in some way to get rid of the evidence, though he did not see how it could be successful.

With regard to the way in which plaintiffs' case had been presented, Mr. Master said he desired to protest most strongly against the numerous monstrous and infamous suggestions which had been thrown out by counsel against the defendant without attempting in any shape or form to produce a tittle of evidence in support of them. He submitted the suggestions should never have been made unless it was intended to produce evidence proving them up to the hilt. The suggestions almost amounted to a charge that defendant had compounded a felony, that he had conspired to permit Karanje to escape, that the prosecution was a bogus one and that it was never intended to commence a genuine prosecution against Karanje. Doing this, without bringing any evidence was most improper on the part of Counsel, and it was going a great deal further than he was entitled to go. The suggestions were entirely irrelevant to the action before the court which was one for trespass to goods and which boiled itself down solely and simply to the legal points, —firstly, whether the warrant was legal or not, secondly if illegal, whether defendant was protected. The suggestions could only have been made with the idea of prejudicing the court or the public who would read the reports in the newspapers.

They gave counsel an opportunity of villifying defendant in a most gross and infamous manner, knowing that the case would be reported in detail and that the public might read the reports without considering that no evidence had been brought. He did not want to say much more on that aspect of the case but he did trust that the court would in some manner, possibly in the judgment, protect defendant from any impression that might have arisen in the mind of the public from the suggestions which had been thrown out in such an irresponsible manner.

Mr. Master then proceeded to deal shortly with the legal points.

Mr. McNeill maintained that the warrant was illegal and that an improper attempt had been made to obtain means of supporting the appeal in the Hip Foong v. Neotia case. He did not think the warrant was obtained for a criminal charge but for some other purpose. That was the suggestion he had made and which he stood to. It had been called "infamous and monstrous" but it was one which he hoped the court would take a different view of; and, on the facts before the court, he hoped his Lordship would consider that he, Mr. McNeill, was justified in saying the warrant was not intended for any other purpose than of furnishing means for the appeal and for obtaining information in following up the Hip Foong case. It was an attempt to bring to the court's notice facts which seemed to show that the previous judgment was obtained in an improper way. That was not the motive for obtaining a prosecution against any person.

Mr. McNeill added that the information was probably supplied by Karanje and said the evidence in the case was strongly confirmatory of his suggestion that there never was a bona fide intention to prosecute Karanje in the matter. Although the warrant, he submitted, was never intended to lead to an effective prosecution, it did result in documents being got into the hands of Hip Foong which were available for grounds of appeal to the Full Court.

In conclusion counsel said he hoped His Lordship would make it plain that this Court was not a receiver of stolen goods in the first place, and in the second place, that those who wished to use the criminal law for private ends instead of for the public weal should be taught that they did so at their peril.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

The Appeal Case

Mr. Master made an application in the case of Hip Foong (appellant) versus Neotia and Co. to H. M. Full Court in connection with a notice of motion filed by him on August 15 and which was set down for a recent sitting of the Full Court, when it was struck out.

Mr. McNeill was for the other side, said counsel, and there had been a complete understanding between them—

The Chief Judge—I do not know what you agree with Mr. McNeill. It is a question for the court.

Mr. Master said counsel both thought the date was practically a provisional one. Neither of them knew the case would be put on the list.

The Chief Judge—The list is put in the usual place. It is their own fault if counsel do not know.

Mr. Master said his application was to have the cause re-instated in order that the motion might come on at a subsequent date.

The Chief Judge—The motion is for an extension of time?

Mr. Master—Yes.

His Lordship said there had been an error which ought not to have been made. He was sure there was no intention of discourtesy to the court, and they need say no more about it.

Mr. Master—I apologise.

His Lordship said they did not want to do anything which would make it more difficult to decide all the matters in issue between the different parties. There did not seem to them to be any reason for deferring it and they proposed therefore to put it on the list for Thursday and, if considered best in the interests of justice then, they would be prepared to give a further adjournment.

Chartered Bank Win

The appeal of the Chartered Bank against the trustees of A. Simmons was upheld yesterday in a judgment delivered in H. M.'s Full Court by Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge. The case was appealed from the Provincial Court at Tientsin where the presiding Vice-Consul had ruled against the Bank concerning the title to securities held by the Bank to secure a loan.

The court also ruled that in the matter of the costs of the action the defendant should pay arising from the hearing at Tientsin while the Bank should bear the costs of the hearing and arguments in the higher court.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the Bank and Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the trustees.

The judgment, in part, of the Chief Judge follows:

The present appeal has been three times before the Court on one only of two points, each of which presents a certain amount of difficulty. The delay has arisen from our inability to follow the reasons of His Majesty's Vice-Consul, who presided at the Provincial Court at Tientsin, for finding that a transfer of certain goods to the claimant was void as being a fraudulent preference. As there was great doubt in the mind of the Court as to what was the real finding of the Judge of the court below it became necessary to refer the matter back to him under Rule 237. It now appears that he had in his mind what took place on the hearing of two other applications in this bankruptcy of which we knew nothing.

Though the case was tried with great care by the Vice-Consul it is not surprising that he was in difficulties in determining questions involving the validity of a document which was challenged as a bill of sale and the nature of a transaction said to be a fraudulent preference. Moreover the trustee was not represented by counsel as all the available counsel in Tientsin had been retained by other interested parties. The case also involved an amount of over £500, so that it clearly falls within Rule 78 on all the grounds contemplated and should have been reported to this Court. Arrangements which would certainly have obviated the great delay that has occurred could have been made for a sitting of the Supreme Court at Tientsin. Rule 78 is not one which depends on the motion of the parties but is imperative on Provincial Courts.

The Rule reads as follows:—

"Where an action is commenced in a Provincial Court, and involves an amount in dispute of more than £500 or appears to involve difficult questions of law, the Court shall report the commencement and nature of such action to the Supreme Court."

I may point out for the guidance of Provincial Courts, their duty under the rule is at an end when they have reported the case. It is not necessary that they should await the directions of the Supreme Court unless they are asked for; this is a matter for their discretion, which must be exercised with a due regard to the exigencies of each case, bearing in mind that the Supreme Court may under Article 25 of the China Order in Council 1904 require it to be transferred to the Supreme Court or give directions as to the mode of trial. The report is primarily for the information of the Supreme Court and does not prevent the Provincial Court continuing to exercise jurisdiction in the case where it thinks it right to proceed.

The facts as we have now ascertained them appear to be one Jaques, who carried on business at Tientsin, had an arrangement with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by which they financed him, he giving them by way of security a charge on goods in his godown; these were constantly changing as he made use of what he required for the purposes of his trade; every month he made a return of value of the goods in his godown and against this value he was allowed to overdraw his account with the bank. The document witnessing this agreement was dated November 30, 1911, and it was signed A. H. Jaques and Co., and is headed "trust receipt."

In February, 1905, Simmons, the bankrupt, took an assignment of all Jaques' assets and liabilities. These included a debt to the bank of Tls. 7,000. This does not appear to have been communicated to the bank, and Simmons continued to sign the monthly return of goods in the godown until August, A. M. Jaques and Co. per pro. A. J. Simmons. The amount of recognition accorded by the bank to Simmons is not very clear, but they were pressing him for payment of the Tls. 7,000 and in fact commenced an action against him in his own name which was abandoned.

In October the bankrupt appears to have been making some attempt to restore his financial position and to have entered into negotiations with certain wealthy Chinese to that end. At that time the bank applied to him to put them in possession of the goods covered as they thought by the trust receipt; fearing that these financial schemes would be ruined if the bank sued him, he did so, and the bank remained in possession of what they thought was their's under the trust receipt. The trust receipt proved to be bad as not conforming to the requisites of a bill of sale, and the Bank alternatively claimed to be in possession in virtue of a transfer for valuable consideration; this transfer was that which is impeached as a fraudulent preference.

There is no doubt that arrangements of this nature are common enough in this country, and it must have been perfectly well-known to Simmons that the Bank thought they were well secured, for otherwise they would not have continued the loan. He knew there was some document and from what he knew of the course of business in the port there could have been no doubt in his mind what the nature of that document was. It certainly never entered his mind that it was not binding on him. The good faith of the Bank is not in doubt; they had a considerable sum of money owing to them, they held a trust receipt which they thought good and their action was an attempt to perfect their security.

Now this is not the question which was at issue; the question the Court had to try was whether in transferring the goods to the bank the dominant view of the bankrupt was to give the bank a preference over his other creditors. It is purely a question of fact for the Court to determine bearing in mind all the circumstances. The Court dealing with the case appears to me to discard all consideration of the fact that there was supposed by both parties to be a binding obligation, because it thought that he handed over the goods to clear his indebtedness to the bank. But even if we discard the question of the obligation this finding does not decide the point at all, because it is necessary to enquire what the bankrupt's view was in acting as he did towards the bank. In coming to a conclusion as to his state of mind the fact that there was thought to be an obligation appears to me relevant, especially in view of the further finding which we have for the first time in the statement that the chief motive of the bankrupt in acceding without demur to the bank's request was to avoid being sued by the bank, as he knew that his appearance and failure in such a case would effectually

(Continued on Page 4)

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Chances for Peace Are Poor, Says Socialist Scheidemann

Nations Want It; Can Free Belgium and France Of Germans Without More Bloodshed, Tells Reichstag

(Orientalische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 11.—The Reichstag, having transacted some bills, heard the report of the main committee. This report was given by Dr. Bassermann, who first reviewed the military and the political situation. He declared that the committee had received the impression that the war situation was everywhere satisfactory and hopeful.

With regard to the means of warfare, Bassermann read the text which had been agreed to by the members of the committee. The committee had substantially discussed the question of the submarine warfare. The members of all parties and the delegates of the confederate Governments had taken part in the discussion.

The question had been fully discussed and weighed from the naval, military, economic and political points of view. All the discussions gave the impression that these questions of the highest importance have been handled with purely impersonal consideration and under the desire to be of the best service to patriotic interests. A final agreement had not been reached in the committee and, therefore, no decision has been taken.

The committee recommends "to avail the discussion of the submarine warfare," because the substantial discussion of naval, military, economic and political details would be impossible without endangering the public interest, while, on the other hand, a full elucidation is only possible by an exhaustive discussion. This recommendation was accepted in the committee by 24 votes against 4.

Filled With Admiration

The committee, during the deliberations, was filled with admiration and gratitude for the army and navy and with recognition of the successes obtained under the splendid leadership. The committee is looking forward with complete confidence to future military developments in all theaters of war.

The success of the last war loan proved once more the firm confidence of the nation. The armed forces and the people stand firmly united in the war of defence, which was forced upon them.

After the first speaker had finished, the leader of the Center party, Dr. Spahn, also emphasized the confidence of the nation in the military situation. He protested against the confiscation of the Palazzeo Venezia in Rome by the Italian Government, which he called an "act against the Pope and an attack against the Holy See".

The Socialist leader, Scheidemann, pointed out the vitality of the German nation as shown in the present war. He then criticised the censorship and the measures taken by the gove nment with regard to the distribution of food. Scheidemann also discussed the peace problem and the objects of the war and said that the chances for peace are poor today, since the French Premier, M. Briand and the British War Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, preach war until the bitter end.

Nations Want Peace

The Chancellor is unable to talk about peace, but we are free and can do so. The nations want peace. If the contrary is said in any country, then it is absolutely a swindle. The French nation is kept ignorant of the fact, by censorial prohibition, that they could see their country, as well as Belgium, free of German troops today, without shedding one more drop of blood, without losing one square foot of soil.

"What are these still fighting for? That French shall stay French, that Belgian shall stay Belgian, that German shall stay German. This is the main basis on which the coming peace will have to be constructed. Distress is reigning in all countries.

"The prices on the British markets speak a clear language. Bread in Britain is dearer than with us. More than one million children in Britain are underfed, so that they are unable to follow the lessons in school. From France, we hear the most pitiful complaints. In Italy, there has been famine already during times of peace. With regard to Russia, it is better not to speak."

Then Dr. Bassermann spoke as the representative of the National Liberal party. He said: "Our enemies imposed upon us the warfare that pushed us into the defensive. At the same moment, we are full of joy at the German offensive spirit conquering in the war against Rumania in Transylvania. In the engagements on the Danube, we trust in the strength of our army under the command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

"Proudly we point at our naval victory of the Skagerack and the glorious leadership of Admirals von Scheer and Hipper. In these achievements of our navy, in this success of our sailors, we recognize the spirit of the master of the German navy, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz."

'Will Subdue British'

Further, Bassermann assured that the firm will of the German nation will bring the war to a victorious end and subdue the hostile spirit of the British Government and nation. He further asked for the abolition of the censorship.

Dr. Friedrich Naumann, the leader of the Freisinnige Volkspartei, mentioned the victories in Transylvania and emphasized the comradeship of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops and expressed admiration for the Turks, who, under the Osman command, accomplished the most heroic deeds. He then paid a tribute to the energy of the Bulgarians, who, after two wars, are successfully fighting on their northern and southern fronts.

The hostility of Great Britain reached its climax in Lloyd George's speech. Then Naumann dwelt on the causes of the war and insisted that the only means to avoid armed conflict would have been direct conversation between Vienna and Petrograd, which, however, was made impossible by the continuation of the Russian mobilisation.

Britain was able to avoid this, since she knew the dangers underlying this mobilisation, as admitted by Ambassador Buchanan's warnings to Sassonov, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Britain ought to have followed the example given by the German Chancellor when he declared in Vienna on July 30: "We refuse to let ourselves be drawn into a world's war because the allied powers disregard our suggestions." Britain not only left the word unspoken, but even encouraged Russia, by assuring her of British help under certain circumstances.

Count Westarp, the leader of the Conservative party, stated that the war's objects, as proclaimed by the Socialist party, were acceptable—territorial integrity, political independence and free economic evolution for Germany. However, he protested against the declaration of Scheidemann that France could have peace without losing a square foot of land. "What we have conquered at the price of our blood, we will hold as long and as far as necessary, in order to assure the future of the German nation."

The last speaker was the Socialist, Dr. David.

In the Courts

(Continued from Page 3)

frighten off the Chinese capitalists with whom he appears to have been in negotiation, and who, he hoped, were going to prove his financial salvation.

But taking this finding alone and assuming that the nature of the supposed obligation was irrelevant, I think that fraudulent preference is negatived, for it is clear that Simmons' motive was to benefit himself by getting the bank out of the way, for as he hoped, if they were out of the way, he would be able to put through his arrangement with the Chinese which would have proved his financial salvation. In dealing with the case of Sharp v. Jackson (1889 A.A. at p. 422), Lord Halsbury used words which might have been used in reference to this case: "It appears to me obvious that he was not actuated by any feeling of bounty towards those in whose favor the deed" (in this case the transfer) "was made, but was doing what he did for his own benefit. He wanted to render those particular persons disinclined to proceed to extremities against him." This seems conclusive and on the findings of fact of the Provincial Court I hold that there was no fraudulent preference.

But I think that the whole case may be stated broadly and more fairly thus: the bank anxious about the bankrupt's overdraft decided to perfect their security by taking possession of the goods they thought pledged to them, the bankrupt knowing his indebtedness, and believing the bank to have a substantial claim to the goods, acquiesced in their action, not so much because he believed that claim to be good as because he was most anxious to get this important creditor out of the way, his reason for wanting them out of the way being that their threatened interference would ruin his chance of making some financial arrangements which, if they succeeded, would have saved his financial position. So stated, the fact seems to me to negative any intention on the bankrupt's part to prefer the bank.

The Vice-Consul held that:—

(1). The Trust Receipt was a Bill of Sale and was void: and (2) the transfer of the factory was a fraudulent preference and therefore void under the Bankruptcy Act 1914, Section 44. Against the first part of the judgment there is no appeal, but against the second part the Bank appeals on the gound that there is no evidence to support it or that it is against the weight of evidence.

On the first part, I wish to say that the question of validity or otherwise of a Bill of Sale depends upon Articles 134 &c. of the China Order in Council 1904.

As after two arguments it appeared to this Court that the Judge below had not sufficiently indicated his reasons for finding that the transfer was a fraudulent preference, an order was made under Rule 237 referring the case back to him: he has now amplified his judgment on this point.

Section 44 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, reads as follows:—

The first arguments before this Court turned mainly on the assumption that the Trust Receipt must have been the chief thing in the debtor's mind when he made the transfer. But the Vice-Consul has now, in his amplified judgment, found the fact to be that the chief matter operating on the debtor's mind was a desire to pay off the Bank, in order to enable him to raise fresh capital: for he knew well enough that a judgment against him at the suit of the Bank would effectually end all chance of that. I see no reason to think that the Vice-Consul, who saw and heard the witnesses and was aware of the circumstances surrounding this bankruptcy, drew a wrong conclusion on this point.

The case now stands that the Bank is in possession of these goods which were originally pledged by the firm when it was solvent as security for a loan. The document under which they purported to be pledged has been held to be void in law in bankruptcy proceedings. At the same time the possession of them was obtained under circumstances which do not constitute a fradulent preference. The position is not unlike that detailed in the case of Morris v. Morris (1895, A. C. 625), where the holder of an unregistered Bill of Sale took possession of the goods comprised therein immediately before the bankruptcy of the granter of the bill. It was held that his title was good, there being no evidence of an intention to defeat or defraud creditors. So here, the Bank had these goods as security: as long as they refrained from registering their security as bill of sale or from getting possession, they ran the risk of having their security defeated by an execution creditor or by a Trustee in Bankruptcy. But when they completed their security by taking possession as now decided, their title to the goods cannot be disturbed. The order of the Court below then must be reversed and the Bank must rank as a secured creditor.

His Lordship added that as regarded the subject of reporting the matter to the Supreme Court he only wished to say he entirely agreed with the Chief Judge's remarks.

Mr. Macleod—I ask for the usual order as to costs.

The Chief Judge—Against?

Mr. Macleod—Against the estate, not the trustee in person.

Mr. Wright—I think it is quite clear on the authorities that no personal order should be made.

The Chief Judge—Clearly.

After some discussion the Chief Judge said the court thought the proper order to make was to direct that the costs of the appellant in the court below should come out of the estate. As regarded the costs in the appeal court they proposed to make no order and for the reason that, as he had pointed out in his judgment at some length, because it was a matter of importance, the case should have been reported to the Supreme Court at once. The Chartered Bank had it open to them to make an application either to the Supreme Court to remove the case or to the provincial court to report it. They did neither. If they had done so he thought that these costs to a very great extent would have been avoided and he did not think, and his learned brother agreed, that the general body of creditors ought to be saddled with costs which the Chartered Bank might have avoided by making an application such as he had indicated.

The Assistant Judge—I quite agree on the question of costs.

Shipping Bulletins

The U.S.S. Galveston arrived in port yesterday.

* * *

The U.S.S. Samar sailed yesterday.

* * *

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen has been overhauled and will be thoroughly repaired by this afternoon. She will resume her service on the Shanghai-Ningpo run, and the company's s.s. Anping, which took her place temporarily will be reinstated on the Shanghai-Tientsin line.

* * *

The O.S.K. Formosa-Shanghai liner s.s. Kohoku Maru is due here about the 19th instant, and will sail at daylight the following day for Tukao and Formosa.

* * *

A certain Japanese shipowner of Dalny has recently opened negotiations with the Chingkee Co. of Chefoo, for the purchase of the s.s. Hainlee, 1,200 tons gross, for Yen 300,000, but his offer is said to have been declined by the Chinese firm. She was built last January at the Osaka Iron Works at the cost of only Yen 150,000 and is now earning large profits on a South China service.

* * *

The s.s. Harima Maru, 5,500 tons dead weight, is reported to have been contracted to be sold to a French firm through the medium of a British merchant for £170,000. She left Singapore on August 22 for Saigon to load rice for Marseilles, and was expected to pass through the Suez Canal on the 2nd instant. She was built in 1895 in England. Delivery will be taken by the new owners next month at Marseilles.

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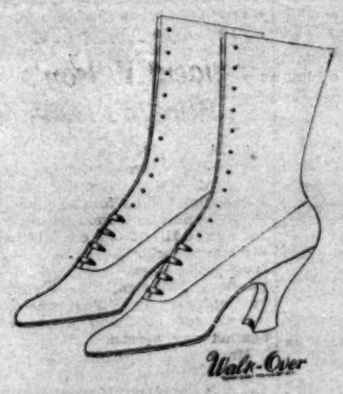

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AIRMAN LEFT DINNER TO DESTROY ZEPPELIN

Accomplishing Task, Lieutenant W. J. Tempest Went Back To Friends' Company

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—2nd Lieut. W. J. Tempest, of the Royal Flying Corps, who has just received the D. S. O., is the hero who felled the Zeppelin near Potter's Bar. He was dining with some friends when the warning that Zeppelins were approaching was issued. He immediately ascended in a biplane and had been flying for two hours when he attacked the enemy air-ship.

After the Zeppelin caught fire, he travelled parallel to it. It then began to descend and he had to nose-dive to escape a collision with the flaming mass. Afterwards, he returned to the finish of the dinner.

Mr. Tempest was educated at Stoneyhurst and on the training-ship Worcester. He then became a mining engineer and subsequently was farming in South Africa and Canada.

Official.—The Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Second Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, of the Royal Flying Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy air-ship.

National Presbyterian Church Is Approved By Delegates at Soochow

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, October 14.—The Soochow Presbytery which has been in session here for the past few days has completed its work and the visiting delegates have returned to their stations. This Presbytery includes all Presbyterian churches in Southern Kiangsu up as far as Chinkiang. Rev. Chu Sing-sen of the Chang Men, Soochow, was chosen moderator and presided at all of the sessions.

The most important question before the gathering was the establishment of a National Presbyterian Church for China. A strong representative committee from all China has been working for months on a constitution and this must be approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries and then it becomes effective. The Soochow Presbytery voted favorably upon the question.

Two new licentiates for the ministry were admitted; both of them were from Kiangyin. Two students were also accepted for theological training. The Presbytery next year will be held in Shanghai.

CHINA TO JOIN ALLIES?

Tokio, October 15.—Two or three newspapers in Tokio have published reports that there are negotiations pending between certain Britishers in China and Tuan Chi-jui, to induce China to adopt the cause of the Allied Powers, for the following reasons:—

1.—By including China with the Allies to defend against the intrigues of Germany to cause disturbances in Central Asia, French Indo-China and British India.

2.—China will send a commission to the peace negotiations, joining the Allies on the same footing as Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, so as to maintain her own interests and to check the action of Japan, which may interfere with the internal affairs of China.

Flags to Fly Thursday, President Li's Birthday

October 19 is the birthday of President Li Yuan-hung. The Cabinet has issued the following circular instruction to the various officials in the provinces, a copy having been received by the Shanghai Chinese civil and military authorities:

"President Li Yuan-hung has instructed his secretarial staff to announce that on his birthday this year no guests or callers are to be received, and all the officials of the provinces are forbidden to celebrate the occasion. However, as the President is the Chief Executive of the Nation, all the governmental offices shall on this day fly the national flags, and if foreign guests call on the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to pay their respects, they shall be cordially received. Let the people be free to celebrate on the day as they please and do not interfere."

SINKIANG'S PROTEST

Os'asiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 16.—The Peking Jih-pao reports that the Mohammedan Leagues in Sinkiang, in a petition to the Peking Government, have protested against the atrocities committed by Russian soldiers, who murdered four hundred Chinese.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HA-HA- THEY CAUGHT HIM AT IT- THAT BIG HEAD HE'S GOT IS FROM THE PARTY LAS NIGHT.
HE COULDN'T EAT THIS MORNIN' AN HE TOLD EM HE THOUGHT HE HAD MALARIA-
HE'S GOTTA MAKE THE BLUFF GOOD- THEY'LL FILL HIM FULLA DOPE- HE'LL BE SICKER THAN EVER NOW
MY HEAD SORTA JUMPS- I THINK MAYBE IT'S MALARIA- I FEEL A BIT BETTER NOW---
I KNEW THAT YOU WERE SICK LAST NIGHT MR MAG BECAUSE YOU MOANED AND TOSSED ALL NIGHT- JUST TAKE THIS MEDICINE FIRST--
THAT WHALE OIL IS GOOD FOR MALARIA- IT DOESN'T TASTE NICE BUT HE HAS TO TAKE IT.
SMOKE TECCAS
INDOOR SPORTS.
MAKING A BLUFF THAT YOU HAVE MALARIA. WHEN YOU REALLY HAVE A BIG HEAD AND THEN LICKING UP ALL THE MEDICINE IN ORDER TO MAKE THE BLUFF GOOD.

'PEG O' MY HEART'

"Peg O' My Heart" is the maddest, sweetest, wildest, most pathetic creature—and the most lovable—that ever stepped upon a stage.

She is Irish from the sole of her dainty little foot to the top of her curly mop of auburn hair. She is all smiles one minute; she is all tears the next; she is tempestuous only to be followed by a charming docility.

Peg is a wonderful character study. One has no surprise on hearing that the play has been running for hundreds of nights and is still running, and that it has conquered two continents.

Last night the crowded house in the Lyceum Theater had a chance of judging the play's merits. We laughed; we wept; we cheered; and we all fell in love—men and women—with Miss Doris Phillips. She was simply great! She portrayed in splendid style all the manifold phases of Peg's complex character. She kept up the delightful Irish brogue to perfection. She just took the stage from start to finish.

Perhaps the best compliment that can be paid to the players who took other parts is to say that they formed a suitable background to the beautiful study of "Peg."

Of course Charles Howitt was good as Jerry; so was Wheeler Dryden as Alaric. Ethel was well done by Miss Isobel Fladgate. We hope to see much more of the work of this clever lady.

But it is no use talking about the rest. It was all Peg—Dear Peg—and Miss Doris Phillips.

Tonight: "The Land of Promise."

GEN. SMUTS DELAYED

Germans Ran All Rolling Stock Into Dar-es-Salam Harbor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—A telegram from Capetown says that, before the British occupied Dar-es-Salam, the Germans ran all the engines and rolling-stock of the Central Railway into the harbor. This doubtless considerably delayed General Smuts' operations.

President Wilson's Wire to President Li

President Li Yuan-hung received from President Wilson of the United States the following telegram on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the Republic:

"I extend to Your Excellency and the government and the people of China my cordial felicitations on the anniversary of the establishment of your Great Republic."

President Li replied in suitable terms.

Eliminate All German Interests, The Growing Demand From London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—The Times states that there is a growing feeling in the City in favor of the complete and speedy elimination of enemy interests, especially of the German and semi-German banks, which did an enormous business in acceptances, with the object of discovering the secrets of British trade and who were the best buyers and best sellers, such particulars being forwarded to Berlin and distributed to German businessmen, enabling them successfully to compete in business.

AOKI'S ENGAGEMENT

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 16.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, on the 13th inst. discussed with Premier Tuan Chi-jui the engagement of Lieutenant-General Aoki as Military Adviser.

CHENCHIATUNG DISCUSSION

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, October 12.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Foreign Minister, Dr. Chen Chin-tao has been ordered to withdraw his resignation as Acting Foreign Minister and conduct formal negotiations with Baron Hayashi twice a week commencing from last Friday so as to settle the Chenchiatung incident as soon as possible. The Government hopes to bring this affair to a satisfactory conclusion within the course of the next few weeks. It is believed Japanese police officers will be employed by the Tuchun of Fengtien for services at those cities in South Manchuria and that portion of Inner Eastern Mongolia under his administration, wherein large numbers of Japanese reside.

FOOTBALL

The third annual general meeting of the Shanghai Public School Old Boys' Club will take place at the Shanghai Public School for Boys, North Szechuen Road Extension, today at 5.30 p.m. All Old Boys are cordially invited.

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE: 69-71 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai.

49th Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

Total number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing: 2201

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders $6,603, representing 25% of $26,412, being premium on 2201 bonds for the month of October, 1916.

Holder of Bond	No	334	receives		$ 2,000
,,	,,	,, 1770	,,		1,000
,,	,,	,, 646	,,		300
,,	,,	,, 827	,,		201
,,	,,	,, 1526	,,		200
,,	,,	,, 2138	,,		186
,,	,,	,, 862	,,		160
Holders of following 213 Bonds receive $12.00 each, in all					$2,556
Total amount reimbursed					$6,603

1	162	350	478	599	716	844	998	1128	1245	1460	1594	1739	1887	2163
4	177	356	479	613	729	849	1008	1133	1256	1471	1598	1747	1910	2193
8	210	361	499	618	731	875	1009	1135	1260	1476	1622	1748	1930	2201
13	217	378	502	619	732	878	1021	1146	1261	1492	1633	1751	1935	
22	219	388	506	623	748	879	1039	1155	1275	1496	1646	1765	1937	
33	221	390	531	639	750	892	1044	1156	1308	1497	1648	1782	1960	
47	244	393	535	640	752	900	1050	1157	1324	1510	1656	1794	1963	
61	263	397	543	641	761	902	1069	1166	1373	1519	1662	1814	1976	
67	271	409	544	653	800	915	1078	1198	1383	1520	1677	1816	2032	
82	282	413	551	657	805	921	1085	1204	1404	1524	1695	1818	2082	
88	312	419	558	676	821	927	1087	1205	1429	1542	1706	1824	2083	
90	328	440	574	696	822	937	1107	1215	1430	1548	1713	1842	2106	
91	332	444	585	706	825	953	1114	1216	1434	1570	1714	1848	2124	
95	335	462	591	708	828	962	1118	1219	1435	1583	1717	1855	2128	
161	344	470	597	711	843	984	1121	1220	1457	1588	1732	1857	2150	

I certify that the above is a correct record of the drawing of October 16, 1916.

S. A. SETH, Auditor.

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

and

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

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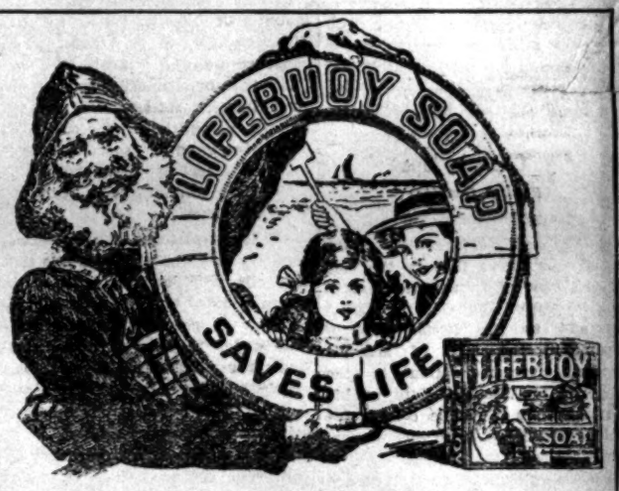

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Autumnal monsoon, moderate to the north of Shanghai, fresh in the south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 17, 1916

The Crisis in Japan

(*Peking Gazette*)

By Putnam Weale

THE latest information from Tokio shows that in the considered view of responsible persons the succession of General Count Terauchi to the Premiership of Japan, in the face of Marquis Okuma's recommendation to the Emperor of Viscount Kato as his successor, is a veritable *coup d'etat* which cannot but have serious consequences. It was believed that the precedent which had been made under the two previous administrations of the retiring Prime Minister nominating for the highest office in the land the person who commanded the greatest weight in the Imperial Diet, was sufficiently well-established not to be openly challenged; but with one blow this delusion has been dispelled and anything resembling true parliamentary government has been shown to be almost as far off today as it was twenty years ago.

Every detail about the business is peculiar. It appears from published accounts that the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, were actually secretly assembled in the Palace at the moment when Marquis Okuma was laying his resignation in the hands of the Emperor; and that as a result of a very brief consultation they set aside Viscount Kato's name and rushed through the nomination of Count Terauchi, whose claims to office largely rest on his leadership of the Military Party and the "success" of his annexation policy in Korea. In spite of the statements which have been telegraphed round the world that any startling change in Japanese diplomacy, particularly in its relation to China, is out of the question, it must be obvious that a revival of "clan" government in its worst form in Japan is a very serious matter today; and that it is impossible at this date to measure the upshot of it all. It may be, of course, that the storm which must break in Tokio before long will cause China to be spared the visitation which is frankly feared; but it is impossible to be otherwise than uneasy by the sudden crushing of all the liberal tendencies in Japan just when publicists were beginning to declare that they were in a fair way to becoming a respectable and even a redoubtable force which would pave the way to a better understanding between the nations of the Far East.

The great stumbling-block, which can only be removed by a rude struggle such as England experienced during the passing of the Reform Acts two generations ago, is the condition of the franchise in Japan. According to official publications, out of a total population of fifty-five millions there are less than two million electors today in Japan, the electoral classes being still rigidly and carefully confined by an iron-clad system to those who pay relatively heavy land-taxes or what are called 'direct taxes', vast numbers of educated men being thus totally excluded from the ballot and having no power of influencing the working of government, which remains what it was in England until the corrupt borough system was swept away. In such circumstances the popular or lower House of the Imperial Diet has not and cannot have the support which is necessary to make it a vital factor; and that is why what a brilliant student wrote some years ago remains as true today as then, that "Japanese political life seems to follow the German model, parties enlisting themselves in the cause of abstractions and drifting into ineffectual collision with the principle of authority which is the real mainspring of public thought and action. . . ."

All open-minded Japanese have lately recognized this; and great zeal has recently been displayed in reorganizing and consolidating the various groups, and in attempting to "indoctrinate" them with the idea of a working majority based on the English precedent. It is true that in Viscount Kato Japanese parliamentarians possessed a leader who was harsh and uncompromising in certain phases of his exterior policy, and who showed little love or generosity for China. But in Viscount Kato there was at least a man whose perfect command of English and long experience as an ambassador abroad had taught certain truths unknown to administrators who had been concerned solely with the Japanization of adjacent territory, and whose careers had been filled with the evil inspiration of "the Will to Power." Dangerous as Viscount Kato showed himself to China last year, it must never be forgotten that he yielded to reason at the eleventh hour and made a settlement which heartily dissatisfied Japanese extremists because it did not truncate the Republic of its essential prerogatives. Ever since that settlement of eighteen months ago, the pot has been simmering and a sort of vague political unrest has been noticeable which has culminated in this remarkable coup.

It is significant of the extraordinary times in which we live that this collapse of "civil" government in Japan should be accompanied by another whispered admission. It is that under the Okuma administration the Japanese Army was openly getting out of hand, and practically doing as it pleased, thus bringing about a general weakening of the framework of government, and challenging the Emperor-system. In articles published in this newspaper we ourselves have drawn attention to the fact that the considered actions of the Japanese Division quartered in Manchuria, which led to the Chengchiatung and Kuchiatien incidents, proved that something was seriously amiss with the control exercised by the Tokio Cabinet, and that the Governor-General of Kwangtung was acting precisely as he pleased without regard for Japan's international obligations. What has since happened proves the correctness of this view; obviously the Japanese Military Party knew that Marquis Okuma was doomed and commenced acting ahead of his actual fall to precipitate matters.

There is another consideration. The unparalleled commercial and industrial prosperity of Japan since the war, and the growing wealth and increase of luxury, have notoriously been creating fear in high places that a year or two more of such conditions would create a revolutionary spirit in politics which it would be impossible to check. It is not generally realized that with her foreign trade fast approaching an annual turn-over of Yen 2,000,000,000 (£200,000,000 sterling) Japan is within measurable distance of becoming one of the great trading powers of the world. Whole classes of men have been enriched since the outbreak of the world-war on August 1, 1914, there being no less than one hundred and forty-three new millionaires. Profits in shipping have run into extraordinary figures, many small firms realizing fortunes which were not dreamed of as possible two years ago. Share values have appreciated in many cases from 100 per cent to 200 per cent, the position of the silk and cotton spinning industries being so bullish that there seems no limit to their future growth. The working of iron and steel, which for twenty years has been a failure in Japan, is now becoming an unqualified success; and there is little doubt that the erection of blast furnaces which is now going on so rapidly is the most significant sign of the times in Asia.

It is no wonder that in such circumstances the Military Spirit, upon which the traditional government of Japan is based, was fast becoming a negligible quantity, since ordinary Japanese were beginning to see the world in terms very different from those Treitsche declared were the only ones fit for a modern State. In other words, the commonwealth as an ideal of government was fast becoming understood as something perfectly feasible and practicable: and the military, forced back on to their main positions by the crumbling of their outworks, had for months been filling the magazines with inspired articles crying for a return to the older faith. Their success had been so small that a desperate remedy was at last settled upon; and that is why Okuma and all he stands for were swept into the street.

The nature of the problem should now be clearer. It is not too much to say that in Japan as in China a new era is dawning in which society, profoundly disturbed by new currents and new forces, seeks in a bewildered way to adjust itself without violent disruptions. The military leaders have understood this and have determined to make a last effort to lead their nation in the wrong direction. Relying on the chauvinism which is inherent in masses that have not been definitely committed by education and voting-rights to certain principles, they hope to utilize the newly-acquired wealth for expansion at the expense of China. Indifferent to everything save the dictates of an unlimited ambition; cognizant of the fact that within two years militarism will be a detested doctrine, despised and rejected of man, they hope to strike whilst the iron is hot, whilst the devil's cauldron continues to boil in Europe. Otherwise why has General Terauchi in an interview which is not a hundred hours old had the effrontery to state that "Japan did not intend to violate the sovereignty of China or hamper the equal opportunities of interested nations, and that a supreme effort would be made to maintain faith with foreign Powers and to fulfil Japanese obligations under the British and Russian Alliances"? What necessity exists for a supreme effort to maintain faith, unless Japan intends to destroy faith by a calculated policy of disruption in China and then to declare that her self-imposed role of guardian of the Far East entitles her to intervene and tear up her treaties? It is well to ask these questions. *Stronger, harsher and more determined men than the Japanese are to be found in the world, who in due course will take up the cudgels on behalf of the Chinese and prove once more that though light comes from the East, the home of iron is in the West.*

The Green Flame

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell

(*The Well-known Novelist and Thinker*)

It has always been considered that envy—the grudging spirit towards others people's attractions or success in life that leads to hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness—is essentially a feminine quality, rare in men, whose wider lives give less room for morbid moods.

As young brothers at home or boys at school, they are generally as jubilant, or more so, at another boy's achievement in class or sport as at their own, looking on it as a family gain or with true *esprit de corps*. It lends itself in their minds to a modest boast, that would not be justified by their personal attainment of the top notch; they can exult decently, without needing to be kicked for doing so.

The jealousy they feel, then, is rather an emulative wish to maintain the distinction of their people or school. With girls there are many different phases, light and deep, of the controlling emotion that can be "as cruel as the grave"; and those who bring them up sometimes unwittingly foster the growth of this noxious weed in their characters by making injudicious comparisons about looks and talents and clothes, and showing undue favoritism.

A jealous girl is fiercely selfish in her friendships; even in lesson hours she is keen to isolate her chum from other girls, and when they are together during holidays she is more exacting still and becomes a "spoil-sport." Her youthful feeling is not strong enough to lead to tragedy, but it makes for mischief, spite, and loss of happiness. It is a warp in her homely woof.

She is vexed at praise given to a sister or companion, and sulks unless continually singled out for admiration; she is disagreeable to any girl who is prettier, cleverer, better dressed or has more amusements—all of which points of view are far removed from a boy's thoughts.

How well Dickens understood the gradual poisoning of a person's whole nature by this one deadly germ! One recalls his portrait of Miss Wade with her sinister influence over Pattycoram, and her perversion of every kindly impulse in others towards them both; Mr. Dombey who grew to hate his daughter because his son loved her best; Rosa Dartle in her frenzy against Little Em'ly, and many another illustration of the

Jealousy so strong
That judgment cannot cure.

The crucial time for lads and lasses is in the spring and early summer of their lives, when love becomes a ruling star and an emotional horizon is flecked by every passing breath of cloud, while

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of Holy Writ.

That there can be no true love capable of passionate expression without some natural jealousy has been said by wise men, who have realised that if the desire to possess another person is really strong it includes a revolt against sharing any corner of that person's heart or right of way in the coveted garden where only they two should walk.

"My beloved is mine and I am his," says the love song of the wisest man in the old world, and the phrase subtly comprises the sense of exclusiveness that is the demand of love.

* * *

The anger that a girl feels is not so much against the man who lets his wayward fancy run away with him as against the other woman, the marauding interloper. The green flame smouldering within is of corrosive quality—a canker in her heart, breaking into jets that sear and wither. She makes, too often, the mistake of running down her rival to the man, who knows her reason at once and discounts her criticism, paying all the more attention to the envied object, and thinking, with Shakespeare, "jealousy shapes faults that are not." It amuses him to rouse the rebel spirit of the first girl, and he ignores the fact that it is acute suffering to her and unfair to both. If the first girl was diplomatic enough to go to the opposite extreme and overpraise the second, while skilfully taking the standpoint that jealousy is out of the question because the man's loyalty and good-feeling are to be implicitly relied on, she would make it much more difficult for him, besides rousing in his mind the distaste that is mostly felt for anyone who is commended *ad nauseam*.

Wise *fiancees* and wives keep such a firm hand on the curb that checks their green-eyed monster, and such a light elastic one on the rein guiding their lover or husband, that he gives them credit for being too sensible to mind his admiration for someone else, and is apt to feel on his honor not to betray the faith in himself that is so patent.

The little rift within the lute is this very distrust that leads to jealousy; and many lives that might, with more leniency and less vanity on either side, be quite happy in unison are spoilt by it.

But when a man is jealous the case is different. A woman's passion is to his "as water unto wine," and the flame that is a scorching furnace of heat in him means sometimes death to his rival—the man who has dared to trespass on his preserves.

In Eastern countries, where hot blood is answerable for many exaggerations, the chance of having to endure this fire has been minimised by men keeping their wives and daughters under lock and key, veil and yashmak; and even so tragedy has dogged love's footsteps closely. In Western civilisation duelling was the remedy for a jealous ache in a man's heart or pride.

But the world which has been growing up for centuries has learnt that locked doors do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage, and that the bent of the mind is a more potent thing than the compression of walls or the fear of cold steel.

* * *

The unwritten law, the criticism of society, the modern tendency in all classes to suppress sentiment and cultivate a show of indifference, and the dread of ridicule are helping to cure jealousy.

There are still girls who try to rouse the feeling by taking away a man from the one to whom he has promised allegiance; spoilers of men who are generally thrown over in the end by the very man whose love affair or marriage with someone else they have wrecked "of malice aforethought." But the larger interests that have crowded into everyday life for everyone since the war began have been sweeping away the concrete egotism that crystallises itself into jealousy.

From the children upwards we are realising that with such great things at stake trivial selfish thoughts, petty vanities, and insincerities are unworthy of the opportunities open to us daily for quiet self-demonstration.

We can all prove our merit without insisting on it or detracting from it in others, and leave it to speak for itself, while rejoicing wholeheartedly in good work, no matter who does it, for the sake of our common cause—our country's need.

Lovers with the echo of Death's footfalls in their ears require no stimulant to make them true and tender; husbands and wives, even those long estranged by mutual jealousy in many forms and shapes, forget that they "fell out, and kiss again with tears"; professional men and women alike cease to hate the one who takes a step in front of them, and waive their personal claims in favor of the community's demands, and the national standard of individual conduct and feelings is being steadily raised.

For there is a terrible object-lesson setting itself for the whole of humanity to learn, and an incarnation of jealousy has let loose a flood of hate and venom over the earth, threatening, like the Serpent "whose guile stirred up with envy and revenge" the primeval world, to wreck man's home, and "with the Eternal to be deemed equal in strength."

The Jones Law, And The Future Of The Philippines

A Notable Speech and a Splendid Tribute to the American People by Manuel Quezon, Resident Commissioner of The Philippines

RESIDENT Commissioner Manuel Quezon, of The Philippines, who for the last seven years has represented his country in Washington, recently returned to Manila where he was the recipient of a banquet at the hands of his jubilant countrymen in celebration of the passage of the Jones Bill. At this banquet Commissioner Quezon delivered an eloquent and thoughtful address to his people which has attracted wide attention. In both speeches and interviews Mr. Quezon has told the islanders that the Jones Bill is a step towards independence, a long step, "but that the United States Government will never withdraw from the Philippine Islands while there is any fear of foreign aggression and not until the people are fully prepared to maintain their own government in every way." Part of his speech follows:

It is, in truth, just and appropriate that the Filipino people should celebrate the enactment of the Jones bill with great rejoicing. There are more than sufficient reasons for our giving ourselves over to joy unconfined. The festivities held in connection with this new organic law of our country and the resolutions that have been adopted, expressing the gratitude of the people to the American nation and to entities and individuals that have contributed to its enactment, speak highly in favor, not only of the intelligence of the Filipino people who fully appreciate the great importance of this new Magna Charta of our political liberties, but also of its sense of justice and gratitude which have always constituted one of our most characteristic national qualities.

* * *

It does not matter that the conduct of the American government, from the first day when it assumed the sovereignty of the archipelago, was one, to us at least, unprecedented in the history of the relations between a victorious and a vanquished people, both of different race. The opening of public schools in which the children of the lowliest could acquire knowledge, the new facilities given to commerce, the aid extended to industry and agriculture, the elevation of Filipinos to offices of responsibility and power, the creation of the Philippine assembly by which our people was for the first time given a participation in the national legislation: all this we appreciated and for all this we were grateful to the American government, yet, I repeat, all this was not sufficient to set at rest our mind which inquired constantly: "What will be our future?"

Not even our knowledge of American history and institutions, which shows us that the people of the United States has always been the foremost champion and upholder of human liberty, could put an end to our anxiety. We were full of apprehension; we did not look trustfully towards the future, we could not understand why congress, the only entity empowered by the constitution to decide the political status of the Filipino people, remained silent on a question for us of such vital importance, although it had been stipulated in the treaty of Paris that the government of the United States would define that status.

Did America wish to be left at liberty to turn our country over to some other country or keep it, as she saw fit, disposing of us in the manner most convenient to her interests, without compromising her national honor? On the other hand, the Americans and foreigners who had interest here or intended to invest capital in this country, did not dare to undertake anything of importance, as they feared America might abandon the islands at a moment's notice without even giving us time to establish a government of our own and provide for its maintenance. We were thus unable to obtain outside capital, the aid of which is essentially necessary for the development of the riches of our soil. Most of us Filipinos worried but little about the possibility of a sudden departure of America, because we had full confidence that at any moment when the United States should withdraw from the country, the Filipino people would immediately proceed, with prudence and patriotism, to organize and establish a government of their own. It cannot be denied, however, that even among ourselves there were persons who dreaded that possibility, considering it dangerous, at the least.

The Jones bill has changed this situation radically. The preamble to this act tells us that it is the purpose of the American people to grant the Philippine islands independence as soon as a stable government can be established here.

What does this declaration signify? It signifies that America explicitly and solemnly recognizes that we are a people, entitled, like any other, to our liberty and national independence. It signifies, further, that America has determined to allow us to exercise this right as soon as the elements required for a stable government are at hand. It also signifies that America has waived her right, sanctioned by international practice, though contrary to all principles of ethics, to alienate these islands by sale or transfer to some other foreign nation. This removes any possibility of America abandoning the Philippines before a duly constituted Philippine government has been inaugurated, while a war is pending or imminent in which we may or might become involved, or during a period of serious disturbance of the public order.

It is alleged, however, that any subsequent congress has power to revoke the promise of independence contained in the Jones bill. This is true, but such revocation would be derogatory to the national honor of America and there is no people that holds its national honor in higher esteem than the Americans. We may therefore rest easy, because no congress will dare or desire to cast such a blot on the honor of America. It is only possible that the policy enounced in the Jones bill take another course if the Filipino people itself requests it. If, for instance, the Filipino people should express to the American people its desire to remain perpetually under American sovereignty, then the United States congress could decree our annexation without committing a breach of trust.

So long, however, as we persist in our purpose to be completely independent some time, as sure as there is a sun in the firmament will America redeem her promise. Our mistrust of the past should therefore make way to confidence and our uncertitude and anxiety to certitude and peace of mind. To tell you the truth, if the Jones bill had done nothing but define the American policy in the Philippine islands, that mere definition would already have bettered the condition of the Filipino people, for several reasons. As you know, however, the Jones bill has done more. It has granted to the Philippine government greater powers than those which it had under the act of July 1, 1902, and has placed that government almost entirely in the hands of the people.

* * *

No colored people under foreign sovereignty has ever had the political power henceforth to be enjoyed by the Filipino people. What is still more, there are countries in the far east which, though nominally independent, are more subject to interference by a foreign government than the Philippine islands are subject to interference in their domestic affairs on the part of the government of the United States. The initiative and the determination of the reforms which are to give an impetus to the progress of our people in the various aspects of our own existence have been placed in our hands. This is to say, of course, that in granting us such ample powers, the Jones bill places upon our shoulders the burden of the most serious responsibilities, and those responsibilities we must face, as I know the people will face them, conscientiously, with decision, valor, and complete devotion to the interests of the community.

We must take into account that our future and, perhaps, that of other peoples less fortunate than ours and grievously subjected, depends upon our acts, our prudence, our pure patriotism. Because, gentlemen, we must not forget that if the policy of the United States with respect to the Philippine islands turns out to be a complete success, sooner or later other governments possessing colonies will find themselves constrained to adopt the same policy. These are therefore days not of rejoicing alone, but also of meditation. We must critically examine the needs of the country and the defects of our social and political organization, in order to be able to satisfy the former and remedy the latter.

The primordial purpose of all government is that of procuring the greatest good for the greatest number of its citizens. Our first efforts should tend towards the improvement of the condition of the masses.

We now enter fully upon the grand labor of laying the foundations upon which the edifice of Filipino nationality is to stand until time shall be no more.

One of the greatest dangers that menace new peoples with great ambitions, who feel they have the strength to work out a great future for themselves, is that they are liable to be so well satisfied with themselves and their own that they forget or disdain the experience or resent the aid of other people with greater experience in the art of governing. The most advanced people on earth has not yet attained its complete and perfect development. Every nation has something to learn from the others, and any country which, systematically or from an excess of national pride, refuses to profit by the lessons and the experience of other countries and even other men, not only hurts itself, but even exposes itself to public ridicule.

When I say other men, I say so advisedly. Especially during the first years of our life the aid of men from more advanced countries who have excelled in certain lines of government work and whose services may be required for the construction of our national edifice, will be cordially solicited and received. To copy, without due examination and without taking into account whether or not it is adaptable to our way of being, that which is foreign, merely because it is foreign, is as harmful as rejecting it in the same manner and for the same reason. The example of Japan, repeatedly cited,

(Continued on Page 7)

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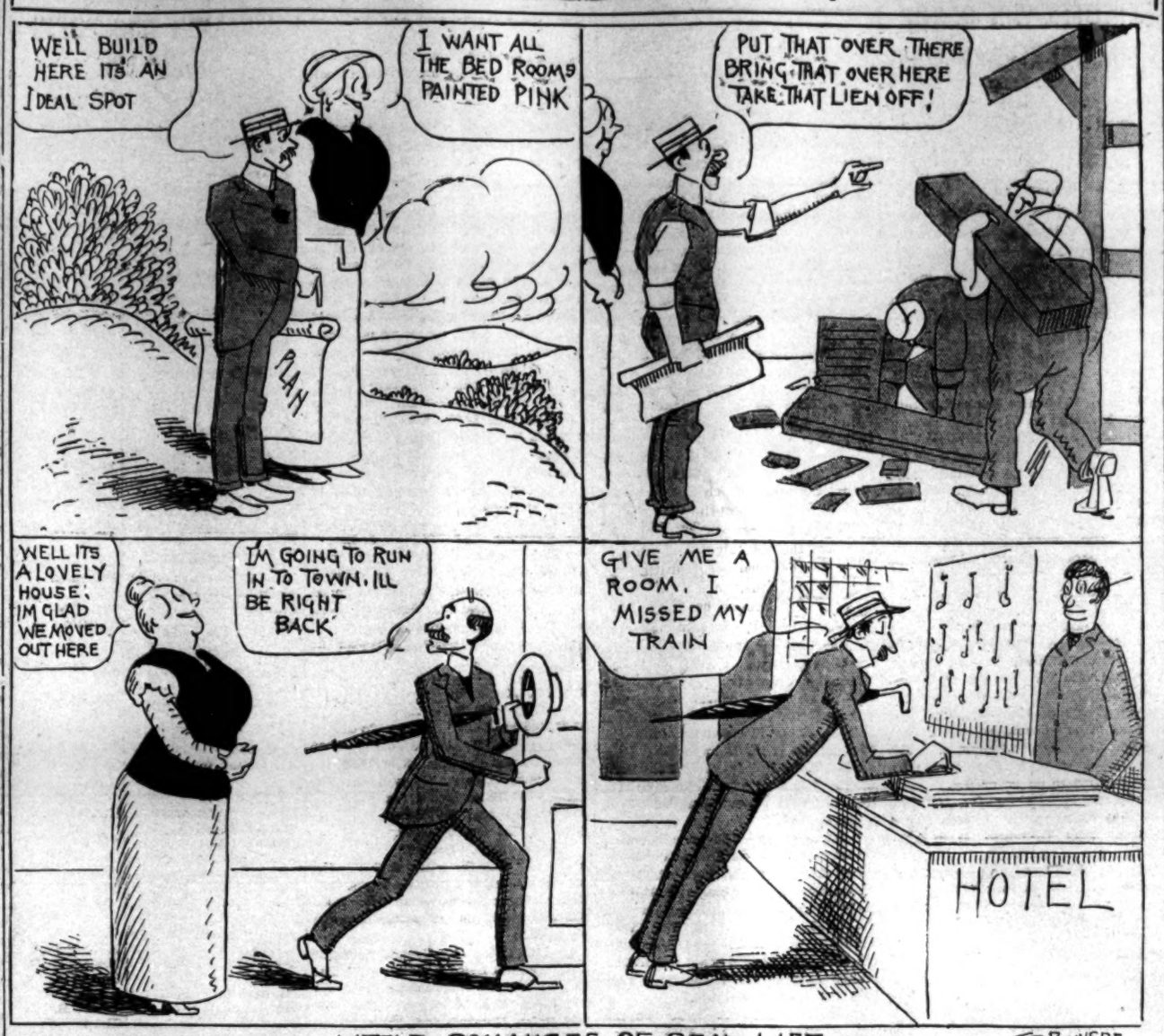
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers


WELL BUILD HERE ITS AN IDEAL SPOT
I WANT ALL THE BED ROOMS PAINTED PINK
PUT THAT OVER THERE BRING THAT OVER HERE TAKE THAT LIEN OFF!
PLAN
WELL ITS A LOVELY HOUSE, IM GLAD WE MOVED OUT HERE
IM GOING TO RUN IN TO TOWN, ILL BE RIGHT BACK
GIVE ME A ROOM, I MISSED MY TRAIN
HOTEL
LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE
T. E. POWERS
OYSTERS
ITS A BOIL
JAMES MY CAR

The Jones Law And Future of Philippines

(Continued from Page 6)

may very opportunely be cited again. Our neighboring nation owes its present enviable situation to the wisdom with which the fathers of the Japan of today retained their own and assimilated the best they found in the foreign countries.

We should be unworthy of the liberties and rights granted us by the Jones bill, were we to make use of them for the promotion of selfish interests. The desire to hold public office is a laudable one when it is prompted by the desire to serve the public interests. The candidate or political party, however, that is prompted by selfish motives alone is guilty of defrauding the nation. The people must in each case weigh in the balance the purity of the intentions of those who solicit their votes. Political parties are a real necessity in all democratic governments; but they are guilty of a crime if, in competing with each other for the confidence of the public, they conduct their campaign in a manner to cause deep dissensions in the country. The right of criticism is one of the safeguards of good government.

However, when this right is made use of to denounce systematically as bad everything pertaining to the adversary, charging him in every instance with dishonesty or bad faith, whether with or without reason, it becomes an arm most destructive of the common welfare. Now more than ever before we Filipinos must be moved by one impulse: that of procuring the happiness, prosperity, and true liberty of our country. Those in power as well as those of the opposition must, each in the performance of the mission conferred upon him by his position, endeavor to render beneficent service.

We have much to do. There is work for all. It is our good fortune that Divine Providence has given us a country both beautiful and fertile. The wealth of our soil may be said to be still intact. We must with all the energy that is in us embark upon the development of our natural resources. Do not let us forget that we live in a very critical epoch. After the horrible war which is now desolating Europe, international economic competition will be more intense than ever. So much accumulated wealth has been destroyed that the people who have taken part in this horrible conflict will struggle more vigorously than ever in order to regain what they have lost. If we go to sleep or remain passive, it will not be possible for us to realize our ambition to see our country prosperous. Now is the time, therefore, to devote more than ever our attention and our efforts to the promotion of our commerce, our agriculture, our industry.

It will be needless for me to say that neither political rights nor laws, however wise these may be, are alone sufficient to bring progress and general well-being. We would suffer the worst disappointment were we to cherish the illusion that the establishment of this new government in the Philippine islands and the fact that the government will be a popular one will automatically remedy the ills from which our country is now suffering. The government alone is powerless to give prosperity to the people. All it can ordinarily do is to give the citizens an opportunity to utilize to their fullest extent their individual power of work in order to obtain the largest sum of benefit. In the last instance any progress we may make at any time must come from the people themselves.

We have entered upon the most critical period in the history of our people. All we may do and say will be judged by friends and enemies. The former will look for the satisfaction of the confidence which they have placed in us and the latter for a justification for their mistrust. We must therefore be very careful in every step we take. It will be better to do but little, but that little after mature reflection, than do much without reflection.

People have more relations with each other now than ever before. No nation is sufficient unto itself: it needs the friendship of the other countries and cordial relations with the same. Even the most powerful nations of the world are anxious to gain the good will of the others and we are especially constrained to follow this policy because we are a small people. Fortunately for us, the Filipino people is a people without race prejudice and receives every stranger with affection. It is our duty to perpetuate this beautiful as well as beneficent quality.

Nothing would more certainly result in the complete failure of our labors than an offensive attitude on our part towards other peoples. We must endeavor especially to gain more and more the good will of the American people. This is a people that has given us repeated proofs that it is cordially interested in our future, and it is simply justice that we should give them proof of our gratitude. I assure you that after a sojourn of seven years in the United States, I am firmly convinced that we could not find a better friend than the American people. On every question concerning the Philippines that has come up in congress, the representatives and senators, those who voted in accordance with our opinion as well as those who voted the other way, have voted in the belief that they were acting in our best interest. We must therefore be deeply grateful to America, and permit me to pray you, upon receiving this evidence of your affection and esteem, to direct your thoughts across the seas and give a vote of thanks to the president, the congress, and the people of the United States.

This is especially our duty with regard to Mr. Jones, the author of the bill. Though aged and almost an invalid, I have seen him work without repose in order that the Filipino people might obtain those new concessions. Without any hope of recompense except the satisfaction of duty well done, he has jeopardized his life, neglecting his broken health, in order that the American people might do us justice. Praise to Mr. Jones! Whatever we have done and may do for him will be but a scant reward.

There is another person who has perhaps not been given all the credit due him for the aid which he has given to those who labored in Washington to get us our new organic law. That person is the governor general. Permit me, Mr. Governor, to tell you in the presence of this distinguished gathering that I believe that without you we would not have had a Jones bill. The confidence which since the first day of your arrival on these shores you have reposed in the intelligence and patriotism of the Filipino people, the manner in which you have administered the affairs of this country, the recommendations which you have made to the president and to our friends in congress, have contributed more than anything to bring about that the Filipino people are now in the enjoyment of the ample rights granted by the Jones bill. In the name of my people and on my own behalf, I thank you most warmly. Your memory will be forever inscribed, not only in the annals of my country, but also in the heart of every Filipino citizen.

The country is very fortunate to have had you at the head of this government not only during the time when the struggle was at its height, but also now, that victory has come to us. Much will depend upon the policy of the governor general who will inaugurate the new government, in order that the Filipino people may enter upon the full enjoyment of the liberal provisions of the Jones bill. The course outlined by you will serve for the guidance of your successors, whether they belong to your own party or to the republican party. We are well aware that you will endeavor to give the Filipino people all the opportunities which the law proposes to grant them. Gentlemen, I shall conclude. The moderation, prudence, patriotism, and devotion to duty of our municipal, provincial, and insular officials, and especially of our assembly, have won for us the victory that we now celebrate. These same virtues will bring us in future prosperity, well-being, happiness, and independence.

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Something Spared Us

"There's one thing sure."

"What's that?"

"No one can call a militiaman a soldier of fortune."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 16, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝ = Tls. 1.34 @ 72.5 = $1.85 Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1885
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls.	6.56
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex. $	8.91
Peking Bar .....Tls.	339
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32½ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T.	3-2 1/16
London ..... Demand	3-2 7/16
India ..... T.T.	229¾
Paris ..... T.T	429½
Paris ..... Demand	430
New York ..... T.T.	73⅝
New York ..... Demand	73¾
Hongkong ..... T.T.	71½
Japan ..... T.T.	69⅛
Batavia ..... T.T.	177⅛

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 7/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 1/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.	444½
New York ..... 4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.33
„ „ 1=Marks	†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.21
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.62
„ „ 1=Rupees	2.60
„ „ 1=Rouble	2.56
„ „ 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 16, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.00
Trams "B" Tls. 88.00
Langkats Tls. 25.00
Ewo Cotton Tls. 161.00
Kungyiks Cotton Tls. 16.00 cash
Kungyiks Cotton Tls. 76.25 Nov.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 81.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 112.00 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 115.00 Dec.
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.50
Dominions Tls. 15.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.80
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 16, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kungyiks Tls. 15.75 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 15.80 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 16.00 cash
Ziangoes Tls. 7.50 cash

Direct

Kiebangs Tls. 1.15 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.20 cash
Yangtsepoos Tls. 5.80 cash
S'hai Cottons Tls. 112.00 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 16.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Spot: 2s. 5⅛d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.
Last Quotation, London, October 13:—
Spot: 2s. 5⅛d. to 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

CLOSE YOKOHAMA BANK

Loans Were 1,000,000 Yen More Than Deposits

Tokio, October 10.—The Toyo Bank in Yokohama, which was established a few years ago by Mr. Okano and other leading business men with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, was closed yesterday for adjustment. The bank's loans are reported to be 1,500,000 yen, while the deposits amounted to only 500,000 yen. It probably will be reopened in two weeks.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1171.

PLAINTIFFS WIN IN THE SHANGHAI-KLEBANG CASE

Says the Penang Gazette of September 25.—Judgment was delivered in the Supreme Court this morning by Mr. Justice L. P. Ebden in the suit brought by the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd., against the Banking and Trading Corporation, Naudin Ten Cate and the Hon. A. R. Adams, claiming to redeem the whole of the debenture stock at par with interest on January 15, 1916.

The origin of the case is as follows: During the rubber boom in 1910 the Klebang Rubber Estate, which belonged to Mr. Cathiravaloo, was sold to a Shanghai Company. The terms of the purchase were set out in an agreement dated March 16, 1910, made between Mr. Cathiravaloo, and Mr. M. Speelman, of Shanghai, on behalf of the Company. The purchase price was $350,000, part of which, $150,000 was to be paid in debenture stock, bearing interest at 8 per cent and ranking for dividend as ordinary shares after the ordinary shareholders had received 10 per cent in any one year. The Company, it was alleged, was desirous of getting rid of the debenture stock, adopting the plan of winding up the company, and claimed that debenture stock are payable on such winding up. The question at issue was whether they were entitled to do so or not.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs on the claim with interest for 4 months from December 15 to April 15.

Mr. W. H. Thorne, on behalf of the Hon. A. R. Adams, asked who was to pay the salary of the trustee from now, in case of an appeal.

Mr. W. R. Armstrong, for the defendants, applied for a stay of execution pending appeal.

The question as to costs and application for stay of execution, etc., will be heard on the 28th inst.

GORKY'S SON WOUNDED

Lieutenant Pechkoff Lost An Arm In the Capture of Carency

Paris, September 10.—Lieutenant Zinovi Pechkoff, son of Maxim Gorky, sailed yesterday for New York on the Lafayette to lecture in the United States on the war.

Pechkoff was in Italy at the outbreak of hostilities. He found he couldn't reach Russia for six weeks to join his own regiment, and rather than wait too long he came to France and enlisted in the Foreign Legion He was decorated with the medaille militaire for bravery in the battle of the Labyrinth. Wounded at the taking of Carency, where he lost his right arm, he was made an officer on the battlefield.

He is on leave till the end of the year and he will spend the entire period in the United States.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9¼ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Beyond a good demand for yarn, there has been very little doing during the week. Cotton continues to advance and all talk of business for future delivery is at an end, for the present at any rate. Auctions are offering reduced quantities, and prices show a fair amount of firmness in consequence. The principal support in Yarn and 12 lbs. Shirtings is coming from Szechuen, which outlet has not operated for a long time past, and is said to be getting very bare of supplies.

Exports for August from the United Kingdom to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:—

	In 1916	In 1915	In 1914
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	6.6	11.0	8.3
Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards	21.4	9.7	6.2
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	11.9	6.5	10.6
Printed Cottons in millions of yards ..	.8	.3	1.7

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—The market is steady to firm with a fair business in progress for different outlets. Sales reported are Man and Fire at Tls. 3.50, Woman and Frog at Tls. 3.50, C. C. C. Tls. 3.50, Lady at Tls. 3.00, and Three Stars at Tls. 3.00. Auction prices advanced 2½ to 5 candareens.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—The tone is a little firmer for 10-lbs. cloths and decidedly better for heavy shirtings which are in demand for Ningpo. Sales are made public in "Wong King Dah" at Tls. 4.55, Mandarin at Tls. 3.72½, Soldier C. C. C. at Tls. 3.80, and Bride (11-lbs.) at Tls. 4.52½. Auctions steady to firm for 10-lbs. and very firm for heavier weights.

12-lbs. 36-inches.—A little buying for Szechuen has been in evidence and prices have advanced slightly. We hear of business in Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 5.30, Blue Stag at Tls. 4.67½, Soldier A. A. A. at Tls. 4.67½, and Soldiers D. D. D. at Tls. 4.67½. Prices at auction advanced about one mace.

Jeans.—We hear of no business outside the auctions where prices ruled steady to firm.

White Shirtings.—There has again been a fair volume of business done at advancing prices as follows:—Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.75, No. 2 at Tls. 5.25, No. 3 at Tls. 5.00, and No. 4 at Tls. 4.90, Single Cash at Tls. 5.47½, Peacock at Tls. 5.40, and Nine Children at Tls. 5.00. A sale of Four Gold Cock Bleached T-Cloths is also returned at Tls. 5.20.

Drills and Sheetings.—Market steady to firm but we have only the two small sales of local Drills to record viz:—Man and Pagoda at Tls. 4.15, and Two Fish at Tls. 3.45.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—A little improvement has taken place in these and most of the Fast Black Cotton Italians at auction recovered some of last week's decline, while Venetians again ruled firm.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced about a tael per picul all round locally, but in Hankow the market is even stronger owing to heavy buying by Japanese Quotations are: Tungchow at Tls. 23.60/24.00, Shanghai Ordinary Tls. 22.00, Steamginned Tls. 21.80/22.20, Four Chop Tls. 22.40, Ningpo Tls. 21.60/22.00, and Tai Chong Tls. 23.00/23.40.

Liverpool quotations continue to advance, Reuter's latest quotations being 10.04d. for American, 16.20d. for Egyptain, and 7.35d. or Indian.

Local Yarn.—Further moderate advances in prices have to be recorded and the tone of the market continues to improve steadily. Sales by mills are reported as follows:—

No. 12s:—200 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 94.00/94.50.

No. 14s:—250 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 96.00/96.50.

No. 16s:—400 Bales Anchor at Tls. 99.00/100.00, 400 Bales Wedding (heavy) at Tls. 101.00/102.00, 1,000 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 98.50/99.50 500 Bales Two Tigers (heavy) at Tls. 101.00, 400 Bales Red Dragon at Tls. 99.00/100.00, and 300 Bales Man and Goat at Tls. 101,00/102.00.

Indian Yarn.—Demand has not been on quite the same scale as the previous week but prices show a further advance of close on two taels per bale with the following business reported:—

No. 10s. 200 Bales Central India at Tls. 90.50, 200 Bales Connaught at Tls. 87.50, 200 Bales Empress at Tls. 87.50, 200 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 87.50, 300 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 87.50, 50 Bales Pabaney Ring at Tls. 86.50, and 50 Bales Sorab at Tls. 86.50.

No. 12s.—50 Bales David, Fish, at Tls. 86.50, 150 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 85.00, 125 Bales Lukhmidass Khimjee at Tls. 87.50, and 75 Bales Moon at Tls. 87.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Like other spinnings these have advanced materially in price but business has been on a small scale as follows:

No. 16's 100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 106.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 108.00, and 50 Bales Horse at Tls. 107.00.

No. 20's 100 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 108.50.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to October 12, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	16,229,465 lbs.	..... 7,47[illegible],815	lbs.
„ 1915 X 16	21,[illegible]97,467 „	 7,297,589	„
„ 1914 X 15	16,737,548 „	 5,244,041	„

	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain .....4,656,913 lbs.		7,119,511 lbs.	5,157,555 lbs.
„ United States and Canada.4,996,401 „		3,937,124 „	3,693,443 „
„ Continent ..... 72,253 „		67,844 „	3,234,079 „
„ Russia in Europe .....2,493,793 „		3,453,969 „	474,737 „
„ do via North .....6,002,325 „		8,977,596 „	1,782,327 „
„ Shanghai .....1,607,196 „		1,851,381 „	4,143,337 „

	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
Direct,					
1916.	183,453 lbs.	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	12,877,385 lbs.	5,841,295 lbs.
1915.	— „	2,179,343 „	56,661 „	18,459,075 „	9,859,393 „
1914.	292,973 „	1,654,788 „	537,196 „	15,123,627 „	8,610,819 „

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, October 11.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Piculs	Week ended Tls. Oct. 5 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected (Summer)	59.00		
„ Seconds	53.00	2,221	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	25.00		
„ 2 10-60 „	21.00	2,222	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.			
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)	—	—	
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	11.75		
„ Sinshan and-or Chayu „ „	10.50	3,419	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—		
Jute (Abutilon)	—		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	18.00		
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	14 25	5,163	
Animal Tallow	19.00	824	
Gallnuts, Usual shape	19.00		
„ Plum „	22.00	855	
Cotton Lihoo	19.20		
„ Shansi	22.50	4,185	
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2⅝" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3⅞" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	110.00	213	
4½" 4¾" 4⅞" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5⅞" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
„ „ Yellow			
„ „ Red	4.60	9,990	
„ „ Black			
Yellow Beans	2.40		
*Broad Beans	1.22	39,917	
Sesamum Seed Oil	10.60	170	
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—	
„ (shelled)	4.50	—	
Groundnut Oil	—	—	
Wood Oil	11.00	5,52[illegible]	
Tea Oil	11.50	323	
Bean Oil	9.00	1,452	
Rape Oil	10.00	—	

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$740 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3½ B.
Cathay. pref	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	157½ B.
Union of Canton	$880 B.
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$386 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.05
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 sales
Shanghai Dock	$86
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85
Hongkong Wharf	$83½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 161 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 81 B.
Oriental	Tls. 44½ Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.70 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 113 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 25 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 17¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12.80.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.90.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.90.
Bute	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.05.
Chempedak	Tls. 17
Cheng	Tls. 3.90.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.
Dominion	Tls. 15½ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23½ S.
Kamunting	Tls. 8½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.80.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22¾
Padang	Tls. 17¼.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas	Tls. 1.30 S.
Seekee	Tls. 9½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27¼.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 88 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 14 was 116 tons, and for October 15, 103 tons."

Wedding

Brooks-Wilson

Considerable interest was shown in the marriage at Holy Trinity Cathedral, yesterday, of Mr. J. J. Brooks, of the Municipal Electricity Department (son of Mr. J. Brooks, of London) and Miss Edith Marion Wilson, only daughter of the Chief Inspector of the Shanghai Police and Mrs. T. M. Wilson. The bride, who has lived her life in Shanghai, was honored by a large number of friends witnessing the ceremony, which was solemnised by the Very Rev. Dean Walker. Mr. Waddell presided at the organ.

At 3 o'clock, to the strains of the Bridal March, the bride entered, accompanied by her father. She wore a gown of white silk crepe, beautifully embroidered in a delicate pattern of myosotis. The pointed tunic fell in graceful folds over a flounce of shadow lace and the bodice was simply draped over a vest of tucked ninon and caught in at the waist with a bow of orange blossom, while a wreath of the same bridal flower held her tulle veil in position. She carried a bouquet and wore a diamond ring.

She was accompanied by 5 bridesmaids, Misses Bella Spottiswoode and Ida Bauld—two dainty little maidens in picture frocks of shadow lace over buttercup yellow silk, with hats to match—Misses Nessie McDonald, Nellie Johnston and Winnie Prest, who wore white voile dresses, trimmed with lace insertion and broad sashes of buttercup silk. With these were worn large white silk hats with touches of yellow and finished with a single flower. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of tea roses and wore a gold pendant, gifts of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Wilson, mother of the bride, wore a mole colored gown trimmed with handsome passementerie, with hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

Mr. Herbert George acted as best man, while Messrs. T. and P. Wilson officiated as stewards.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and later Mr. and Mrs. Brooks left for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of navy blue, and a smart velour hat in a shade of purple.

PROMOTE BRAVE AIRMEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—Lieut. Robinson, V.C. and 2nd Lieut. Brandon, D.S.O., are gazetted Flight Commanders and temporary Captains.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, September 28.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul. $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Robbed.. @	123/118
Smoked Good Ribbed.. „	118/111
Smoked Fine Plain.... „	115/111
Smoked Good Plain... „	109/108
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed „	113/110
Unsmoked Good Ribbed „	109/107
Unsmoked Fine Plain.. „	107/103
Unsmoked Good Plain. „	—
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin..... „	124/122
Good Pale Thin..... „	121/117
Good Pale Blanket.... „	114
Good Brown Blanket.. „	111
Fine Brown ..... „	116/111
Good Brown ..... „	114/106
Good Dark ..... „	107/ 90
Barky ..... „	96/ 45
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed.... „	81/ 65
Loose ..... „	75/ 55
Sheet: Cupwashing .... „	107/ 89

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe 2/4
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. 2/3¾
Catalogued for sale Pcls. 13,393 (about 797 tons).
Sold Pcls. 8,458 (about 503 tons).

The quantity catalogued for sale at this week's auction is the record for this market. In sympathy with the decline in prices on consuming markets, values here were lower all round. Fine pale Crepe moved off freely up to $124 and a few lots of fine ribbed smoked Sheet fetched $123. The average prices for the two grades are $123 for Crepe and $121 for Sheet. Medium Crepes were well in demand and for some parcels there was quite a rush, whereas very little interest was taken in low grades. Only a few lots of native Sheet were sold, whereas Scrap found ready buyers.

The sale could not be concluded yesterday, but had to be continued this morning. The tendency was easier.

Banks' buying rate on London, 3 m/s. .... 2s. 4 25/32d.
Banks' buying rate on London, demand ... 2s. 4⅝d.
Banks' buying rate on New York, demand. 56⅛d.

(Meyer and Measor.)

News Brevities

Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai on the S.M. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Tsingtao and Dalny were:—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys and family, Mr. A. Everleigh, Mr. E. Strassman, Mr. T. Raaschou, Mrs. E. M. Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Katz and family.

* * *

The following returned to Shanghai on the I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. McLeish, Mrs. W. G. R. Murphy, and Mrs. J. A. Moller and child.

* * *

The following departed for Foochow on the C.M. s.s. Haean: Mr. C. J. F. Symons, Mr. D. Mennie, and Mr. A. E. Lanning.

* * *

The Apollo Theater will show tonight and two following nights a film depicting the Review of Troops by the President on October 10, the 5th anniversary of the Republic.

* * *

Officials of the North China Insurance Company have received word from London of the death of Mr. W. H. N. Leyshon, a former member of the staff here. Mr. Leyshon left the East in May, 1915 and joined the Royal Fusiliers as a private. He went to the front last May. He was well known as a sportsman here, belonging to the Race and Football Clubs and also the Light Horse. He came to the head office from the London staff in 1910.

* * *

Mr. Sakata, Director of the Bureau of Trade of the Foreign Office, was appointed Japanese Minister to Spain and Portugal on October 13 and Mr. Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General to New York, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Trade on the same day.

* * *

Mr. Odagiri, one of the Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure and Mr. Takenouchi, vice-General Manager of the same bank, with the 5th Class Order of the Rising Sun, both having been meritorious in connection with the quintuple loan negotiations with China.

* * *

Lieutenant Nago, of the Flying Corps of Japan, will be sent to France. The army authorities state that he will join the French flying corps and, if possible, will study all its duties in time of war and may proceed to the fighting lines.

* * *

A branch of the Japanese Consulate of Tiehlin was opened at Taolu, in the province of Mukden, on October 11.

Chung Hwa Book Co.

The Chung Hwa Book Company, Ltd., is now installed in its handsome new building at Foochow and Honan Roads, the formal opening having been held on Saturday. The new structure is of reinforced concrete and is five stories high with a roof garden. The total cost was more than Tls. 130,000.

Though the Company is only five years old with a capital of $25,000 at the start, its rapid progress has made it one of the largest book companies in the Far East with a capital of $2,000,000. It has its own press works on 192 Bubbling Well Road, opposite the well-known Yu Yuen Garden, with its Editorial Department attached. The total area of the works covers over forty mow of land.

Various textbooks and reference books in English and in Chinese have been published by the Company and widely used in the country. The Company also undertakes to do job printing of all descriptions and deals in educational and printing supplies.

Medical Mission Assoc.

The program for 1916-17 of the Shanghai Branch of the Medical Missionary Association provides a series of interesting clinics and discussions for members of the medical and surgical professions. The meetings scheduled for the winter and spring months follow:

Wed. Oct. 18, 4 p.m.
St. Luke's Hospital .....Clinical.
Wed. Nov. 15, 4 p.m.
Red Cross Hospital .....Clinical.
Wed. Dec. 20, 4 p.m.
Margaret Williamson Hospital..
Paper by Dr. Garner
Wed. Feb. 21, 4 p.m.
Red Cross Hospital..
Paper by Dr. Kilgore
Wed. Mar. 21, 4 p.m.
Shantung Road Hospital..Clinical.
Wed. Apr. 18, 4 p.m.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital..Paper by Dr. Houghton.—The Parasitology of Dysentery.
Dr. Davenport.—The Symptoms and Diagnosis of Dysentery.
Dr. Tyau.—The Treatment of Dysentery.
Dr. Fullerton.—Treatment of Dysentery with reference to Children.
Wed. May 16, 4 p.m.
Margaret Williamson Hospital....Clinical.
Wed. June 20, 4 p.m.
St. John's University....Business.

The officers of the association are: Dr. M. E. Garner, Margaret Williamson Hospital, President; Dr. A. W. Tucker, St. Luke's Hospital, Vice-President; Dr. C. E. Fullerton, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Treasurer; Dr. Herman Bryan, Pennsylvania Medical School, Secretary.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Straus.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hollo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Buhd, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	5,688,688.77
U.S.	$8,938,688.77

Branches at:		
Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,126)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balai
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: Shanghai.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9758

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
for
Oct. 17th, 18th & 19th
SHOWING
The 21st and 22nd
Final
EPISODES
OF THE
BROKEN COIN
AND
New Comedies

SEE TONIGHT

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

The sensational photo-play
OF
HAREM LIFE
THE
"Purple Iris"
SHOWING
The whole of Princess Tousson's remarkable adventures in the Royal Harem.
USUAL PRICES

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Pengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The P. and s.s. Nyanza is expected to leave Singapore for Shanghai on Saturday morning the 21st instant.

The N.K.K. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French Mail of September 17, left Sigapore for Shanghai on Friday, October 13, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, the 27th instant. Arrived at Saigon on Sunday, the 15th instant.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf today at 2 p.m.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere left Kobe for Shanghai on Sunday, October 15 at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday, the 18th instant at or about 4 a.m. and the Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same morning, about 5 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 17, 18 & 19.

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs

"THE RED CIRCLE"
A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity.
14 Episodes of 2 Reels each.

Tonight, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:

"Dodging the Law" and "Excess Baggage"
Four Reels

PATHE'S FRENCH WAR GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest:
THE NEW SERVIAN ARMY.

"HAVE YOU SEEN MY GIRL?"
A film of humour from beginning to end.

"FRANK'S NIGHTMARE"
A splendid Comedy.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG
Fifth Anniversary of the Chinese Republic
October 10th
Showing the President, the Ministers and other officials.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

TONIGHT, OCTOBER 17th
Somerset Maughan's great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre
QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
PLANS AND BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th and 18th Oct.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
First and Second Series.
4 Reels
"THE STRANGLER'S CORD"
and
"THE DISAPPEARING NECKLACE"
Two Series of this Famous Film will be shown with each change of programme.

"WINNING A HUSBAND"
Very Amusing Comic.

"STOUT HEART AND WEAK KNEES"
Highly Interesting Keystone.

Dress Cir le Seats.....30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 17	2.30	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Hawaii maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 26	P.M.	Boston&New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	17	A.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
"	17	2.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	17	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19	5.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	20	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
"	21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	24	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov	4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct	18	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	B. & S.
"	18	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19	..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
"	20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	29	11.00	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	30	A.M.	Marseilles, London vi Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov	8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
"	12	..	Marseilles, London etc,	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
"	15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
"	27	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	29	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
"	30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.& Co.
Dec	8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenifer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	19	3.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
"	20	D.L.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Nov	1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
"	21	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	17	noon	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
"	17	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
"	17	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.NCo.
"	17	2.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	17	2.00	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	18	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	18	1.30	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	18	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	19	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	20	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	20	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	20	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	22	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIV ER PORTS

Oct	17	M.M.	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
"	18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
"	18	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
"	18	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
"	19	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	20	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 15	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Oct 16	Japan	Machaon	3727	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 16	Hongkong	Ajax	4478	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 16	Hongkong	Sinkiang	616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 16	Hongkong	Nor	4251	Br.	P. & O.	
Oct 16	Dalny	Sakaki maru	346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Oct 16	Java	Tjitaroem	3867	Dut.	H-C T Co.	
Oct 16	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 16	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 16	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 16	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 15	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 15	Dairen	Chosan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 15	Tientsin	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	Hongkong	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Moji	Nichiren maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 15	Hongkong	Shaohsing	1307	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Wakamatsu	Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.
" 15	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
" 15	Swatow, Hongkong	Yinchow	216	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Tsingtao	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 16	Dairen	Satsuki maru	3300	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 16	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	Japan	Fushimi maru	6873	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	Swatow	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Japan	Magellan	2982	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 17th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extr spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 19th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisines is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen-Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howel, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsin chang, Capt. Wm. Memro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing From Tientsin:—Mrs. Lilian Diss and 2 children, Mr. G. C. Ross. From Chefoo:—Mr. T. W. Llewellyn. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. F. Monsarrad, Mr. and Mrs. Craudge and child, Mr. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rumble, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shearer, Miss M. Wilkinson, Mrs. H. Fuchs and family, Miss G. M. Price, Miss K. M. Andrew, Miss M. G. Howe, Miss G. A. Back, Miss W. N. Winter, Miss A. M. Hauff, Miss S. Ree, Bishop H. M. E. Price, Mr. Wm. MacDonald, Mr. C. I. Williams, Mr. A. Everleigh, Mr. E. Strassman, Mr. S. Raaschow, Mr. H. Tod, Mr. R. D. Thompson, Miss L. Klandel, Miss Feldman, Mr. Goldberg. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. B. Lover and child, Mr. E. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Newall and baby, Mrs. Donnelly Miss A. Hansell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Katz and family, Mr. J. E. Wilson, Mr. F. Lack, Mr. G. S. Andrew.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Hongkong:—Messrs. G. A. Colcough, R. Kerr, A. E. Parsons, H. D. Schmidt and W. H. Smith.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru from Hongkong:—Mrs. C. Bradley, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Phillips, Misses Fladgate, Godart, Phillips, and Stanbridge, Capt. S. Sindberg. Messrs. W. A. R. Goodall, R. Faulkner, W. Dryden, T. Blyth, Howitt, Bradley, Banerstock and Rawdon.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Harald Weber, and Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. McLeish, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. J. A. Moller and child, Miss McDunstan, Mrs. and Mr. Federspiel, Mrs. and Mr. Simons, Mr. B. A. Roberts, Mr. W. A. Fairley, Mr. A. H. Hutchinsen, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. S. Vine, Mr. O. M. Stromdall.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Elson. From Chefoo:—Mr. Corbet, Mrs. Burnett and child. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Sidford, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Macdonald and 3 children.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore from London:—Mr. M. King, Mr. S. Wattson, Mrs. Wattson, Miss V. Wattson, Miss S. Wattson, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. W. Thorp. From Marseilles:—Mr. R. Eyre, Dr. J. Jackson, Mr. C. James, Mrs. A. Roost. From Penang:—Mrs. O. Thomas, Miss Sakaguchi, Miss Tayo San. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Stafford, Miss Sargent, Mr. C. Robins, Mr. H. Droc, Mr. P. Elliott, Mr. A. Roost, Col. and Mrs. de Groot, Miss F. de Groot, Masters C. and L. de Groot, Mr. A. Termaatin. From Hongkong:—Mrs. Michael, Mr. F. Silas, Mr. P. Ryan, Capt. Salvesen, Mr. A. Rosser, Mr. J. Wood.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Riggi, Mr. Keeler, and Dr. H. J. Barrie.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mr. Pram, Master Landau, Mr. Ching Shing-jai, Mr. Ching Shing-pu.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Messrs. C. J. T. Symons, C. W. Harvey, P. B. Anderson, D. Z. T. Yui, D. Mennie, A. E. Lanning, C. H. Kragh, Chow and Tsao.

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara for London:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lester, Miss G. Lester, Miss L. Lester, Miss E. Lamb, Miss E. Cuff, Mr. A. McGregor. For Marseilles:—Mrs. Macleay and Maid (Miss E. van Eynde), Mr. A. Rose, C. I. E. For Bombay:—Mr. I. J. Abraham, Mr. C. Bomanjee. For Colombo:—Miss E. S. Chisholm. For Singapore:—Mr. D. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Coverley. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. L. Li, Mr. T. Y. Wong, Mr. W. Kao, Mr. Y. N. Zone, Mr. H. G. Gerin, Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. R. Moon, Mr. O. Nordquist, Mr. C. S. Speyer.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. F. Bargensen, Mr. R. J. Corbett, and Miss Ree.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
O W S B	Oct. 13	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.				Powers
E II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galueston	Am cru.				
	Oct. 15	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 13	Antung	Chekiang	313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 14	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co'	USA
Oct 14	Tsingtao	Esang	827	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	YPDW
Oct 13	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Oct 15	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M. B. K.	9 p
Oct 3	Seattle	Henrik Ibsen	2990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	Int. D.
Oct 13	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	
Oct 14	Swatow	Hangchow	999	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 13	Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Oct 9	Hongkong	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 10	Japan	Katsuura maru	1023	Jap.	M. B. Co.	HYPW
Oct 14	Japan	Kaza maru	808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Oct 14	Japan	Kaiyo maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 14	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 14	Hankow	Kian	729	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 15	Chefoo	Kinsang	983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 15	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1687	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 14	Japan	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
Oct 14	Japan	Omi maru	2082	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 12	San Francisco	Pleiades	5086	Am.	R. Dollar Co	
Oct 14	Hongkong	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 15	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 6	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Oct 14	Newchwang	Sunsan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 14	Japan	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 14	Swatow	Szechuen	1743	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 15	Tientsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 14	Hankow	Tsaanstah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	
Oct 15	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 9	Hongkong	Utrecht	1084	Dut.	A. P. Co.	APCLW
Oct 14		Unda	879	Br.	A. P. Co.	
Oct 8	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 14	Hongkong	Wingsang	2354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.

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" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

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" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

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S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
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NOV. 3. JAN. 12

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

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ITALIANS ADVANCING TOWARD MOUNT ROITE

Take Mountain Battery And Much Ammunition In Cosomagone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 15.—An official communique reports that the Italian forces made further progress towards Mount Roite and captured a battery of four mountain-guns and much ammunition in the Cosomagone area.

Another says: We are extending our occupation of the Sober Ridge, south-east of Gorizia, where the enemy abandoned prisoners and large quantities of arms and ammunition. There was comparative quiet on Carso, where we took 100 prisoners.

A semi-official communique states that the Austrians considered their first-line positions on Carso Plateau extremely strong. As they extended only seven miles, they nullified the numerical superiority of the Italians, while the straightness of the position entailed attack along the whole extent of the front.

When the Italians captured important points in the line, the Austrians feverishly began to prepare a second-line, which was only then laid out. The Italians are now attacking this.

British Hold 39,000 Germans as Captives

30,101 British Are Prisoners In Germany, Lloyd George Tells Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, said that the total number of German prisoners in the hands of the British is 36,894 military and 2,106 naval. The approximate number of British prisoners in Germany is 29,693 military and 408 naval.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Nanking, and Mr. Wen Chung-yao have been appointed Director-General and Assistant Director of the Development Works in Pukow.

Teh Liang has been honored with the Ta-hsiu Chia Ho decoration. It may be noted that General Teh-Liang is one of the most active members of the Manchu Imperial Family. He played an important part during the Revolution against the Republican Army. He is decorated owing to his loyalty to the Republic and for good service in succoring poor Manchus in Peking.

LAND DREADNOUGHTS DUE TO CHURCHILL

He Encouraged Development Of 'Tanks' Planned by Chief Naval Constructor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—Mr. Lloyd George said in Parliament, today, that the "tanks" had achieved very considerable success. The credit of the idea and design was due to the Chief Naval Constructor to the Admiralty. It was Mr. Winston Churchill, when First Lord of the Admiralty, who afforded the greatest encouragement to the carrying out of their construction.

Sosmezoe Recaptured By Rumanian Troops

Desperate Street Fighting; Rush Three Heights in Region Of Vulcan Pass

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 13.—An official communique yesterday reported: The Rumanians have re-captured the village of Sosmezoe, in Eastern Transylvania, after desperate street fighting. They repulsed two attacks made by the enemy at Predeal Pass, south of Brasso and stormed three heights in the vicinity of Vulcan Pass, inflicting great losses on the enemy, who retired in disorder, but at Guivala, in Toerzburg Pass, the Rumanians were compelled to retire to Rucaru.

Our cavalry repulsed six attacks made by the enemy's infantry at Magherus Pass, west of Oituzu. The enemy were repulsed and retreated at Predeal, east of Toerzburg and also in Buzen Valley, where we inflicted sanguinary losses.

A night attack was repulsed west of Cainens. On our southern front, our artillery and infantry were engaged all along the Danube.

An attack made by the enemy on the Rumanian left wing in the Dobrudja was repulsed. Boats containing Bulgarian troops were sunk at several places on the Danube.

An official communique today reported: In the Caliman Region, we fell back towards the frontier. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the entire northern region. The Rumanians are holding up the enemy.

Fighting continues day and night in the region of Predeal. The Rumanians drove the enemy out of Blistock Valley and captured the summit of Mount Negru, in Jiul Valley.

There was an unbroken artillery duel on our southern front along the Danube.

Battle Hard To Escape Encircling By Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 12.—In the Maros Valley, the enemy are resisting our encircling attacks. Also, farther north, the enemy are beginning to retreat. We pursued the enemy on the whole eastern front.

The second Rumanian army has been repulsed into the frontier positions. During the last two days, in the mountain fighting, 80 officers and 639 men have been captured, besides one 10-centimeter cannon, 5 machine-guns and much ammunition and rifles. Hostile advances on both sides of the Vulcan Pass have been repulsed.

With the army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen the situation is unchanged.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, October 11.—Feeble artillery activity near Widin. Our batteries silenced some hostile batteries.

In the Dobrudja, west of the railroad from Dobric to Megidia, everything is calm. To the east of this line, feeble artillery fire.

Hostile destroyers shelled the town of Mangalia.

Will Secure Future By Fighting On: Asquith

Prime Minister, In Stirring Speech, Says Britain Must Spurn Offers of Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—In striking contrast to the shrill and frantic speech of the despairing German Chancellor, comes the British Prime Minister's address to the re-assembled House of Commons, which has called forth the applause of the entire Empire. Mr. Asquith, having reviewed the course of the war on all fronts, proceeded to endorse most fully the recent remarks made by Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with an American journalist, by expressing the same unalterable determination of all the Allies to prosecute the war to a decisive and conclusive finish, without wasting attention on ill-timed proposals of peace put forward by ill-advised neutrals under the influence of German wiles.

The Prime Minister declared that nobody wished to prolong for one unnecessary hour the appalling procession of bloodshed and destruction, but he voiced the feeling of the Empire and the Allies in saying that they owed it to those who have given their youth and their lives to the service of their country, in the hope and promise of a secure future, to see that the supreme sacrifice had not been in vain.

The aims of the Allies were well known and had often been clearly stated. They were not selfish aims, they were not vindictive aims, but they insisted upon a fair reparation for the past and full guarantees for the future. On the fulfilment of these ends depends the best hopes of all humanity; for these ends, Britain and her allies have freely and ungrudgingly given the most precious of all things, but only as the price to buy for all the world in future to have and to hold securely, protection for the weak, the supremacy of right over force and free development on their own lines of progress for all races making up the brotherhood of humanity.

This utterance of the very words long awaited would raise echoes of enthusiasm throughout Europe and the Allies. There was no more chance now for the weak-kneed peacemonger playing the German game. Mr. Lloyd George took this occasion to emphasise the timeliness of the previous warning against possible suggestions of mediation.

These were no times, in the hour of approaching victory, to surrender the fruits of triumph bought so dearly by such vast expenditure of life and money. Great Britain and her allies had invested too much precious youth and manhood in the struggle now to waste this by a premature and inconclusive peace.

Parliament thus opens under the happiest auspices and amid the heartiest universal determination to push on now steadily to a victory in which the peace and security of the world can at last be determined. German desperation is powerless to avert the inevitable end of evil German dreams. Divided councils in Germany, with difficulties daily increasing, do but point the finger of fate and the pretended new campaign of "frightfulness" is only a last effort of German desperation and everywhere, as such, it is received in perfect calm.

MAKE GIFTS ON 'OUR DAY'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—The King has given £5,000 and Queen Mary £1,000 to the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, on the occasion of "Our Day." The King, in an autograph letter, says: "I fully appreciate your splendid work. As only by a united Empire can victory be secured, so must we be equally united in our relief of sufferers."

NEW KOREA GOVERNOR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 16.—Field Marshal Hasegawa has been appointed Governor General of Korea.

ARMORED-CAR DRIVER HAS EXCITING TIMES

British Expert in Russia Undergoes All Hardships Of Road

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 15.—The Emperor of Russia today received Mr. Locker-Lampson, who is in command of the British armored-cars in Russia. These have had exciting times in Asia Minor, where they have been operating 400 miles from the rail-head, dependent on bullock tracks.

In the mountains, they had to be hauled up gradients and then lowered by ropes. Frequently, rocks ripped the tanks, which were ingeniously patched with shaving soap and medical plaster and restarted in a couple of hours.

Mr. Locker-Lampson was ambushed in the region of Mush. He drove along the hill-side for many miles, finally charging a river and escaping, though the car was riddled with bullets.

The cars were frequently in action and were very successful in inflicting damage on the Turks, capturing villages and travelling night and day over the treeless Mush Plain. They had constantly to bridge gullies, bogs and rivers with wood obtained from the sparse villages.

A number of officers and men have been decorated for bravery. One squadron is now operating in Persia, south of Lake Urmia.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—The Russian steamer Mercator (2,827 tons) and the Rumanian steamer Bistrita (3,683 tons) have been sunk. The British steamer Gardepee has also been sunk. Eleven of the crew are missing.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 10, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-40
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	,,	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	50-55
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	16-18
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	,,per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeon	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	,,	15-20
Persimmons	,,	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	20-25
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	,,	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 16.90
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER

KOFA
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. S.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2250	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1958	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1950	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2304	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep	—	601	1542
1300	088	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2338	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1955	1442
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchea dep.	—	1645	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	726

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsaochwang Branch Line					
900	1330	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	510	1410	2100
1052	1455	2238	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Taochwang d.	702	1302	1938

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

OFFICES
TO LET
From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.56	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.29	6.48	Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.59	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.56	11.25	1.06	3.03	6.08	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang arr.			8.56	9.48	13.31	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan arr.			9.05	10.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.40	17.58		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH dep.	10.31		12.21	13.45	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	16.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG arr.		9.55	10.42	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.23	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW dep.	8.48	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.29			5.12	
Kunshan arr.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang dep.	10.03	15.07	17.19	18.06	—		9.40	6.33	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	12.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.20	17.25	18.40	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.46	14.11	15.41	17.36	18.51	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	13.09	14.35	15.05	18.00	19.15	21.05

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

An Opportunity for Householders. Auction of 1,000 Cases "Del Monte" Provisions and Groceries.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell at their SALESROOM No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD,

on

Friday, the 20th October,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Undermentioned Selected Stores,

Comprising :—

Creams, Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus, Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans, Baking Powder, Toilet And Washing Soaps, Flavouring Extracts, Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Maple Syrup, etc.

The whole will be put up in 4 and 6 Case Lots.

On View on Thursday, the 19th inst., when descriptive Catalogues will be ready.

Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1916.

11370

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

New French War Loan

THE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11314

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The
S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA"
will be despatched from
SHANGHAI
(Woosung)
on or about
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
for
HONGKONG
via
MANILA.
Further particulars on application to
C. P. O. S., LTD.
Corner
Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.
Telephone 1668

11249

BILL SMITH

YOUR GUESTS WILL APPRECIATE HUNT'S PORTS & SHERRIES, KNOWING THAT YOU ARE SERVING THE BEST.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.

11128

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from **October 5th** until **October 29th** and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is **unlimited** and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before **1930.**

The Loan will bear interest at **3 per cent per annum**, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

THOS. COOK & SON
(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).
Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all
Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.
PEKING AND BACK
Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days $88.30 (Including Sleepers.)
Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year.

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.
Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

FALL CLOTHES
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

ALL MAKES
OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES
SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Notice of Removal

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has removed his office to 8 Peking Road, ground floor.

A. QUOIKA,
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.
Shanghai, 15th October, 1916.

11354

Shanghai Rowing Club

AUTUMN REGATTA
Saturday and Sunday
28th and 29th Oct., 1916

HOUSEBOAT MOORINGS

MEMBERS and Visitors requiring Houseboat Berths at the Regatta are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee,
N. C. BRODIE,
Honorary Secretary.

11327

LOST

Compradore and godown receipt No. 13670, issued by the Compradore of the B. A. T. Co., for 1 case of "Pride of China", in favour of Tai Sin and Sam Joe, has been lost. All parties concerned have been notified to this effect.

TAI SIN AND SAM JOE.

11357

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.

11277

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that we continue business as usual at

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

H. G. HILL & Co.
Drapers and Outfitters
Wholesale and Retail

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to announce that he has removed to 19 Nanking Road.

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN
Optometrist and Optician

11106

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST or stolen, small red Chow dog, in or near Avenue Joffre. Reward, if necessary, on returning to H. E. Arnhold.

11345 O 17

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

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8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached. Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, furnished flat, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen. Germans or neutrals. 13a Weihaiwei Road.

11362 17 19

TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.

11358

TO LET, housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, verandah. 3a Siccawei Road. Terms reasonable.

11351 O 18

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11340

TO LET, with board, well-furnished front balcony room with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or friends, also small room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11343 O 18

TO LET, with board, furnished attic room, bathroom attached. German family. Central district. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

11303 O 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

A YOUNG Chinese gentleman, having good knowledge of English, Interpreter, bookkeeping, typing, correspondence and office routine, desires position in an office. Moderate salary. Highly recommended. Please apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by German gentleman one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Central district. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

11341 O 17

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, 6-roomed house in Western district, 1st November or earlier. Rent Tls. 125.00. R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7 and 8 French Bund.

11344 O 15

TO LET, 66 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11337 O 19

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

11176 O 31

Exchange and Mart

DAMAGED-SILVER looking-glass is worthless to keep. Sell it or exchange for good one. Call at 109 Hankow Road, or ring up 1710.

11367 O 18

WANTED, a pair of prismatic field-glasses in good condition. State price to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

11368 O 18

FOR SALE; Owner leaving for home, offers for sale a limousine Dion Bouton car, 7-seater, 4 cylinders, in excellent condition, car having been used very little over a year. Price when imported, Tls. 5,500. Let it go for Tls. 3,000 nett. Trial trip can be arranged by applying Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

11365 O 19

WANTED to buy, six black Langshan pullets and two cockerels, one Minorca and one white Leghorn, or will interchange with white Leghorn cockerels. Must be strong thoroughbred birds. Reply, stating price, to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

11339 O 17

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

FOR SALE: I. C. S. reference library for surveying and mapping course, 3 volumes, new books, for $30. Apply by letter to J. C. W., 59 Ningpo Road.

11361 O 17

FOR SALE, first-class rifle, with telescope, cal. 7.9mm. One camera, 9 by 12, for films and plates. Objective: Goerz-Berlin, double anastigmat Serie III "Dagor F". Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

11362 O 17 19

FOR SALE, Harmonium d'Art (with "Prolongement basse"). Built for the tropics by the well-known Balthasar Florance, Namur (Belgium). Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

11369 O 18

SHOT-GUN, 12-bore, made by Hollis & Co., for sale. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

11369 O 17

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11367 T. F.